Thursday,
9th August, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME V, 1956

(16th July to 10th August 1956

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Crangannur).

Agarawal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].

Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Altekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santhal Parganas).

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Badam Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal (Mahasamund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).

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Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).

Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour),

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

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Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishna Rao (Ratnagiri North).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].

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Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

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Chatterjea, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

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Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

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Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

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Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

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Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Nambevrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Shri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

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Madiah Gowda, Shri (Bangalore South).

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sunderga hr—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mahata, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum).

Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).

Maitra, Shri Mohit Kumar(Calcutta—North West).

Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.— West).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed (Jammu and Kashmir).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mathew, Shri C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).

Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).

Mavalankar, Shrimati Sushila (Ahmedabad

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona South).

Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).

Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).

Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr North-East).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

M—*contd.*

Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).

Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).

Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).

Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).

Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya North).

Mohd. Akbar, Sofi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Hyderabad City).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur)

Muchaki Kosa, Shri (Bastar—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mudaliar, Shri C. Ramaswamy (Kumbakonam).

Muhammed Shafee, Chaudhuri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mukerjee, Shri Hirendra Nath (Calcutta—North-East).

Mukne, Shri Y. M. (Thana—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Wandiwash).

Muniswamy, Shri V. (Tindivanam).

Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt. East).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).

Nehru, Shrimati Shivraj Vati (Lucknow Distt.—Central)

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Sahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri Badri Dutt (Almora Distt.—North—East).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pannalal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narbheram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).

P—*contd.*

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Pataskar, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

Patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira South).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Shri B. (Malapuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Alleppey).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Vekata (Ongole).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt—East).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South-East—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Gulbarga).

Ramasanu, Shri M. D. (Arruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mohindergarh).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central-East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South).

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Randaman Singh, Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South)

Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudivada).

Rao, Shri Kenety Mohana (Rajahmundry—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ray, Shri Birakisor (Cuttack).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

R—*contd.*

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).
Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).
Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).
Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).
Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).
Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).
Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).
Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).
Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).
Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt.—West).
Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).
Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).
Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).
Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).
Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).
Sarma, Shri Debendra Nath (Gauhati).
Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).
Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).
Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).
Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).
Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).
Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).
Sewal, Shri A. R. (Chamba-Sirmur).
Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North.)
Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).
Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut Distt.—North-East).
Shakuntala Nayar, Shrimati (Gonda Distt.—West).
Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).
Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).
Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).
Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).
Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).
Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).
Shastri, Shri Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Kanpur Distt—Central).
Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).
Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).
Shriman Narayan, Shri (Wardha).
Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).
Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan Chikmagalur).
Singh, Shri C. Sharan (Surguja-Raigarh).
Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur—North-East).
Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Bahraich Distt.—East).
Singh, Shri Girraj Saran (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).
Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur Distt.—West).
Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar (Inner Manipur).
Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Saran Central).
Singh, Shri Ram Nagina (Ghazipur Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South-West).

S—*contd.*

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Banaras Distt.—East).

Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.).

Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran East).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga East).

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur East).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran North).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna Central).

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna East).

Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North-West).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Subrahamanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Subramania Chettiar, Shri (Dharmapuri).

Sundaram, Dr. Lanka (Visakhapatnam).

Sunder Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran East).

T

Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).

Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South-East).

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Mulji bha (Chittor).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North-West *cum* Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Partapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt. *cum* Fatehpur Distt.).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhuderdas (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukkottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Parrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radhelal (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Parrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South).

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Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shri Raghubir Sahai.
Shri Asoka Mehta.
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Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
Shri Jaipal Singh.

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Shri Paidi Lakshmayya.
Shri Mahendra Nath Singh.
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Shri Bhagwat Jha 'Azad'.
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Shri R. Venkataraman.
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Shri U. R. Bogawat.
Shri Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi.
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Shri Resham Lal Jangde.
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Shri P. Subba Rao.
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Shri Ramji Verma.

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Shri Goswamiraja Sahdeo Bharati.
Shri Narendra P. Nathwani.
Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka.
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.
Shri N. Rachiah.
Dr. Natabar Pandey.
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Shri Rayasam Seshagiri Rao.

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Shri Tek Chand.
Shri Ganpati Ram.
Shri Nandlal Joshi.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Hem Raj.
Shri H. Siddananjappa.
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Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

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Shri Venkatesh Narayan Tivary.
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta.
Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao Diwan.
Shri M. R. Krishna.
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Shri Bhawani Singh.
Shri P. Subba Rao.
Shri P. N. Rajabhoj.
Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam Deshpande.
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.
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Shri C. R. Narasimhan.
Shri Raghubir Sahai.
Pandit Algu Rai Shastri.
Shri Abdus Sattar.
Shri Lakshman Singh Charak.
Shri N. Rachiah.
Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka.
Shri Mangalagiri Nanadas.
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.
Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd.
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Shri Choithram Partabrai Gidwani.

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Shri V. B. Gandhi.
Shri Satya Naryan Sinha.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
Shri G. S. Altekar.
Shri U. S. Malliah.
Shri A. K. Gopalan.
Shri Tulsidas Kilachand.
Shri J. B. Kripalani.

Shri Uma Charan Patnaik.
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Shri George Thomas Kottukapally.
Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh.
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi.
Shri N. Somana.
Shri Bhupendra Nath Misra.
Shri N. D. Govindaswami Kachiroyar.
Shri Raj Chandra Sen.
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar.
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament

Lok Sabha

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. (*Chairman*)
Shri Bhagwat Jha 'Azad'.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Jagan Nath Kolay.
Shri G. H. Deshpande.
Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri P. T. Punnoose.
Shri Asoka Mehta.

Rajya Sabha

Shri H. C. Dasappa.
Shri D. Narayana.
Shri R. P. N. Sinha.
Shrimati Chandravati Lakhanpal.
Shri V. K. Dhage.

Library Committee

Lok Sabha

Sardar Hukam Singh. (*Chairman*)
Shri V. N. Tivary.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi.
Shri U. C. Patnaik.
Shri M. D. Joshi.
Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Rajya Sabha

Shri R. D. 'Dinkar' Sinha.
Shri Theodre Bodra.
Shrimati Lilavati Munshi.

Public Accounts Committee

Lok Sabha

Shri V. B. Gandhi. (*Chairman*)
Shri K. G. Deshmukh.
Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri C. D. Pande.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri V. Booveraghasamy.
Dr. Indubhai B. Amin.
Shri Niberan Chandra Laskar.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri C. P. Matthen.
Shri J. B. Kripalani.
Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar.

Rajya Sabha

Shri G. Ranga.
Shri R. M. Deshmukh.
Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
Shri P. T. Leuva.
Shri B. C. Ghose.
Shri J. V. K. Vallabharao.

Rules Committee

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar. (*Chairman*)
Sardar Hukam Singh.
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava.
Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.
Shri N. Keshavaiengar.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri Ghamandi Lal Bansal.
Shri Khushi Ram Sharma.
Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta.
Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri Bhawani Singh.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and National Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Home Affairs—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Defence—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Labour—Shri Khandubhai Desai.

Minister without Portfolio—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Trade—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Minister of Legal Affairs—Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

Minister of Natural Resources—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—Shri M. C. Shah.

Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Consumer Industries—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister in the Ministry of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Heavy Industries—Shri M. M. Shah.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Production—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. Mono Mohon Das.

Parliamentary Secretaries]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production—Shri Rajaram Giridharlal Dubey.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri G. Rajagopalan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Purnendu Sekhar Naskar.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 9th August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Extradition treaty with Burma

*894. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state

(a) whether negotiations are afoot to conclude an Extradition Treaty with the Government of Burma; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the negotiations stand ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The Government of the Union of Burma had sent a draft extradition treaty for our consideration. This has been examined by the Government of India and it has been decided to prepare another draft which will be sent to the Government of the Union of Burma in due course for their consideration.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what is the present position with regard to extradition ?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: At present a State Government in India seeking extradition of a fugitive offender in Burma sends the papers relating to the case along with a warrant of arrest etc. to the Ministry of External Affairs who in turn make an approach to the Burmese Government through diplomatic channels. The Burmese Government after conducting the preliminary enquiry, taking necessary evidence, arrange to extradite the offender. The same procedure is followed in respect of cases where the Burmese Government seeks extradition of an offender in India. That is the present position.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the number of occasions that have arisen where India has demanded extradition of offenders and *vice versa* ?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Off-hand I annot give an answer to that question.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It must be very very few, because they have not come up before me in the last two or three years. It must be one or two cases.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know the points of difference between the copies of these agreements sent by the Government of India and the Government of Burma ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We can hardly discuss matters of drafting in detail. These are not major matters of principle but whenever any document is considered between two Governments all kinds of suggestions about slight changes here, slight changes there and other things arise.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: There was a proposal to intrioduce a Bill for the regulation of extradition in respect of other countries also. There was a general Bill to be introduced in the House. I would like to know whether that is going to be introduced during this Session ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir That Bill, I believe, has advanced greatly in the path of consideration and preparation.

Influx of Displaced Persons

*896. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of displaced persons who came to India from East Pakistan in the months of February to July 1956 ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Exterual Affairs: (Shri Sadath Ali Khan:

February, 1956	50,593
March	55,381
April	22,752
May	30,493
June	29,754
July (1st to 15th)	16,424 excluding figures in respect of arrivals in Assam.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether these figures for the months in 1956 compare unfavourably or favourably with the figures for the same months in the year 1955 ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : Speaking from memory, these are bigger figures than the figures for the corresponding period last year. There was a spurt in this migration early this year so that, I can say, it attained its highest level in February-March of this year. This is much higher than previous years. Since then it has gone down somewhat. It is fairly considerable even in later months.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : May I know whether this decrease after March is due to the tightening of the grant of migration certificates or whether the cause of the influx itself has decreased and some changes have come about ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I should imagine that it is certainly partly due to a very rigid scrutiny. I might mention that there is no question of denying this. The only question arose that there is a greater scrutiny. We found that previously scrutiny was very very little; that is all. There many be other causes functioning.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : What will be the outstanding number of people waiting for migration certificates in Dacca now and may I know for how long they have been waiting for these certificates ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : I cannot say that.

Mr. Speaker : He wants notice.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know whether it is a fact that Pakistan has complained that India issues migration certificate liberally with the result that there is so much of migration ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : They did say so.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : They did say so.

Shri S. C. Deb : May I know the figures in respect of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and other places ?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : The hon. Member may table another question, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what machinery has been set up after the meeting between our Law Minister and the Minister from Pakistan for stopping this exodus and what results that machinery has produced so far as the influx of refugees is concerned ?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : Pursuant to the decisions taken at the Conference, the form of application and the form of migration certificates have been revised quite considerably. The method of receipt of applications and the nature of scrutiny of applications have been prescribed and the priorities to issue migration certificates have been laid down. The whole process has now been revised and there has been, as the Prime Minister has just now said, greater scrutiny in this matter.

तिब्बत के साथ व्यापार

*८१७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि १९५५-५६ में भारत व चीन के तिब्बत प्रदेश के बीच आयात-निर्यात की क्या स्थिति रही ?

व्यापार मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण उपस्थित किया जाता है [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध सं० ४१**]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि यद्यपि तिब्बत के साथ व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में भारत और चीन की सरकारों के बीच समझौता हो चुका है, फिर भी हमारे व्यापारियों को वहां बहुत सी कठिनाईयां उठानी पड़ती हैं, विशेष कर चीनी करेंसी को भुनाने के बारे में तथा बैंकिंग की सुविधायें न होने के कारण से ? क्या इस बारे में चीनी अधिकारियों से लिखा-पढ़ी की जा रही है या कोई दूसरे कदम उठाने की बात सोची जा रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : बहुत सी दिक्कतें हमारे व्यापारियों को उठानी पड़ती हैं, यह चीजें हमारे नोटिस में आई है। इसके बारे में चाइनीज एम्बेसी से बातचीत शुरू की गई है। माननीय सदस्य ने बैंकिंग की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के बारे में जो दिक्कत बताई है उस पर भी सोच विचार हो रहा है और अल्मोड़ा में जो कोआपरेटिव बैंक है उसको रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से ऐसा अधिकार दिलाने के बारे में कि वह जो चाइनीज ड्राफ्ट आते हैं कलकत्ता में उनको वहीं पर कैश कर दिया करे, कोशिश हो रही है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि भारतीय व्यापारियों को यहां दिल्ली बुलाने के बदले वह स्वयं सीमान्त प्रदेश में, खास

तौर पर बहीनाप में जा कर वहां की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने की कृपा करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा ?

श्री करमरकर : कृपा करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है, यह तो हमारा फर्ज है । मैं माननीय सदस्य की दावत को स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हूं और जब मौका मिला उधर आऊंगा ।

Shri Bansal: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain Indian traders who had establish themselves there for a large number of years have been expropriated and asked to leave that country ?

Shri Karmarkar : That particular difficulty is not one about which I am informed. But it is a serious statement and I would like to go into it.

Shri Bansal: May I ask the Prime Minister whether a firm of India traders which had established itself there for a large number of years has been expropriated and has been asked to quit the country ?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I have no information; at least I do not remember any such case having come before me.

Shri B. D. Pande : May I know whether it is a fact that Mr. Roy has gone to Tibet to enquire into his affair ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know to which Roy he refers to. There are many 'Mr. Roys' in the world.

Shri B. D. Pande: Mr. Roy of the Foreign Office.

Local Development Works

*898. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary** : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2169 on 14th May, 1956 and state :

(a) number of local development schemes sanctioned directly by the Centre in various States ;

(b) the amount involved in the schemes; and

(c) persons and organisations sponsoring the schemes ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 50]

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the scheme is still continuing o whether it has been given up ? If it has been given up, may I know the reasons ?

Shri S. N. Mishra: No, Sir. The scheme is not being continued at the moment. But some schemes which were forwarded on behalf of all-India organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj were being considered. At the moment, I think for the past few months, no such schemes are being accepted.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): The same question arose the other day. As I explained them, the further consideration or acceptance of these local development schemes was suspended for the purpose of enquiry. Now, as I pointed out the other day, we have come to the conclusion that we should go ahead with these schemes and the information has gone to the States concerned.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I presume that this scheme has no relationship with the local development works for which Rs. 15 crores have been allocated in the Plan.

Shri Nanda: This is all for the local development works. At least a part of that amount is meant for the local development works like these schemes.

Shri A. M. Thomas: From the statement. I find that only a few States like Bombay, have taken advantage of this scheme, while in States like Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin, only a few thousands of rupees have been spent. May I know the reason why in Bombay alone there is a substantial amount spent while very little has been spent in the other States ?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The reason for some States having been more forward in this respect is that in these States there has been wide network of organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj which can very effectively organise public co-operation.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: In view of the fact that usually the local development works are carried out through the States, may I know what are the all-India Institutions through which these works are carried out ?

Shri S. N. Mishra. At the moment, I can point out organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission, Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if the States are consulted before the works are sanctioned, or whether the sanction is given over their heads, with the result that the State Governments are completely in the dark about the schemes ?

Shri Nanda: The State Governments are not kept in the dark. The programme proceeds in full consultation with them, and prior arrangements regardiug the procedure are made in consultation with them.

Dr. Rama Rao: The statement shows that in addition to all-India organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission and the Bharat Sevak Samaj, certain individual organisations have been helping in these matters. For instance, a village panchayat in West Godavari is given sanction for some schemes from the Centre without any consultation with, or irrespective of, the State Government. How does the Central Government select Institutions, and how does it consider the desirability of helping particular panchayats and small units without consulting the State Governments ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : So far as these local development works are concerned, the schemes come through a particular organisation or individually through an all-India organisation. The scheme mentioned by the hon. Member would have come through the local Bharat Sevak Samaj. The procedure is that for each particular work, the certificate of the District Magistrate of the district concerned is necessary before the Centre sanctions the amount. So, it does not mean that the Centre is directly sanctioning the schemes without consultation with the local Governments. A certificate has to be obtained from the District Magistrate of the district concerned.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether in the past, the schemes sponsored by Members of Parliament were sanctioned directly, and whether that system is continuing or not?

Shri S. N. Mishra : Schemes were, in fact, sanctioned, mostly in cases where the Members of Parliament sponsored those schemes in their capacity as the conveners of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Elections in Nepal

***899. Shri Bibhuti Mishra** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India Government have lent their expert officers to help to hold elections in Nepal;

(b) if so, the number of expert officers lent and the duration of their stay there; and

(c) whether India Government have supplied any other additional assistance to Nepal for conducting elections there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : (a) and (b). at the request of the Government of Nepal. an officer with experience in election work has been appointed as a Member in the Indian Aid Directorate, Nepal in order to assist them in elections work.

Only one officer has been sent at present. The duration of his stay will be as long as Government of Nepal require his services. According to the present sanction the post lasts upto February 28, 1957.

(c) The Government of Nepal have also asked for our assistance regarding the supply of publicity literature and documentary films on Indian elections to enable them to organise their publicity in this connection. We have also received a request for assistance in the printing of ballot papers. These requests are being attended to.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : भारत सरकार ने नेपाल सरकार को जो अफसर दिया है, क्या उसने कुछ अन्दाजा बताया है कि वहां पर चुनाव कब समाप्त हो जायेंगे ?

श्री सादत अली खां : नेपाल के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने—और वहां के बादशाह ने भी—एनाउन्स किया है कि चुनाव अक्तूबर, १९५७ में होंगे ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उस अफसर का कुल खर्चा नेपाल सरकार देगी या वह भारत सरकार को देना पड़ता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य तथा वित्त मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जो अफ़सर हमने नेपाल भेजे हैं, अक्सर हम ही उनका खर्चा देते हैं । इस अफ़सर के बारे में मैं इस वक्त कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

Cement Factories

***900. Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1303 on the 10th April, 1956 and state :

(a) whether applications for licences for setting up new Cement Factories by ten industrialists have been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, how many new Cement Factories are going to be set up in the near future?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to grant a licence to one of the industrialists. The applications from the other industrialists are under examination in conjunction with officers of the Railway Board.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether further applications have been received in the meantime?

Shri M. M. Shah : 22 new applications have been received.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know the installed capacity of the existing factories and what is the proposal to work them with full capacity?

Shri M. M. Shah : The existing capacity is 5·85 million tons a year and it is proposed to expand it to 12 million tons in the next Five Year Plan.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : May I know whether there will be a regional distribution so that there may be convenient supply to the various regions?

Shri M. M. Shah : That is one of the factors that is taken into consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : What would be the capacity of the unit for which the Government have just now given the sanction?

Shri M. M. Shah : 300,000 tons per annum.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : If all the licences applied for are granted by the Government, what will be the total capacity?

Shri M. M. Shah : 18·5 million tons.

Radio-active Contents in Rain

*903. **Shri Gidwani** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rain which fell at Gulmarg (Kashmir and Jammu State) on the 3rd and 5th June, 1956 contained radio-active contents as a result of nuclear tests carried out thousands of miles away; and

(b) whether tests have been carried out at the Research Observatory at Gulmarg on the radio-active contents of the rain?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) (a). According to a report received from the Gulmarg Research Observatory, some rainfall at Gulmarg during June had radio-activity which showed 1/300th tolerance level for human beings;

(b) not yet.

Karve Committee

*905. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** : Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Karve Committee have been accepted; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) and (b). The position in regard to acceptance by the Planning Commission of the various recommendations of the Karve Committee, excepting those relating to handloom and Amber Charkha programmes, is stated in Chapter XX on Village and Small Scale Industries of the Second Five Year Plan. Government's decisions regarding Amber Charkha programme and target of handloom production have been announced since the publication of the Plan.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the Karve Committee in regard to rural electrification and licensing schemes in the rural areas?

Shri S. N. Mishra : Yes, Sir; those recommendations have been considered and they find a place in the chapter that I have referred to.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : Since the Karve Committee submitted its report, a new policy has been announced by the Government of India regarding handloom and powerloom. May I know the reasons which compelled the Government to change over from the recommendations of the Karve Committee to this new policy ?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda) : The position is that the Karve Committee had not taken a final stand in this matter regarding the ambar charka. They left it for further enquiry and as a result of that enquiry, the policy had to be revised. An enquiry took place and on the basis of the findings of that enquiry committee, the general policy has been evolved.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the remarks made by Acharya Vinoba Bhave regarding the incompatibility of encouraging ambar charka on the one hand and power looms on the other and if so, what are the reactions of the Government to the same?

Shri S. N. Mishra : Yes, Sir; that has come to the notice of the Government.

Shri A. M. Thomas : May I know whether the Karve Committee has submitted its final report and, if so, what are its recommendations and what action has been taken by the Government?

Shri Nanda : The recommendations have been made and the policy based upon on the recommendations has been declared and announced.

Shri A. M. Thomas : That was the interim report; I am asking about the final report.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : The final report has been published and copies of the same have been placed in the library of the House.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government has received any other model charka besides the amber charka for experiment? In today's morning papers, we read that another type of charka has been made by some expert.

Shri Nanda: There are some other types and models of charkas also.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I request that question No. 911 may also be taken up along with this question and answered.

Mr. Speaker: I find that both Mr. Wodeyar and Mr. Abdullabhai are absent; it cannot be answered.

Indians in Ceylon

*906. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians killed and injured in Ceylon in early part of June, 1956, in the clashes over the language issue; and

(b) the total estimated value of Indian properties looted and destroyed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a). There was no loss of life. Seven persons known to be Indian nationals were, however, reported to have sustained injuries.

(b) According to the statements of Indian nationals who suffered the loss, property valued at about Rs. 66,500/- was looted and destroyed.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Is it true that a large number of Indians have left Ceylon because of the clashes over the language issue, and if so, what is the number?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I cannot say how many Indians have left because of this. A number of Indians have been leaving Ceylon either because their permits expire or for other reasons.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know whether any compensation has been paid by the Ceylon Government for the loss suffered by the Indian nationals there?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have forwarded the reports and petitions that we received to the foreign office with the request that full investigation may be made. I suppose they have been taking some action.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I know whether in connection with this language issue, any Ceylonese citizens held a few meetings in Madras and whether in that connection any representation was made to our Government by the Government of Ceylon and if so, whether we have made our position clear?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No representation was made to our Government. Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to the speech delivered by the Prime Minister of Ceylon on one occasion; but, no representation has been made to our Government.

Displaced Persons in Work-site Camps

*907. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the refugees from East Pakistan of work-site camps living in tents have been given materials to build semi-permanent structures for housing;

(b) if so, in which camps;

(c) the number of refugees who are living in tents altogether; and

(d) whether the Bagjola camp has been changed into a transit camp?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 2,07,485.

(d) No.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if it is a fact that on the floor of the House, a statement was made by the hon. Minister that the work-site camps refugees would be given semi-permanent structures? The answer now given is that none of them have been given semi-permanent structures? May I know the reason for this delay especially due to the fact that for three years they have been living in the tents?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The position is this. Most of these camps in Bengal-numbering 100 to 150 are scattered all over the place. Some of them are very small and some are big ones. A survey has been made and now we are trying to amalgamate most of the small camps into big ones. Before any of them can be converted into a rehabilitation colony or township, many questions have to be taken into consideration. We have to see whether it is connected by road, whether there is any railway, electricity or water, whether it would be economic or not, etc. All these factors have been examined and we have taken a decision to convert some of these relief camps into rehabilitation colonies.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The work-site camps were always on semi-permanent sites. Now, are we to take it that these dispersed semi-permanent sites are going to be given up and that all these refugees will be concentrated in one place and only there a permanent colony is going to be set up?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : I do not accept the implication of the suggestion made up by the hon. Member. The work-site camps are relief camps where for a temporary period work is provided. If we find that in any particular work-site camp, the conditions or circumstances which I have just mentioned do exist, that camp will be taken into consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : In view of the fact that some of the camps are very big, where roughly 11,000 people are clubbed together, at least will these camps be considered for being converted into semi-permanent structures?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : We have taken recently an important decision about the Rana Ghat camp, *i. e.* Cooper's Camp. We are converting it into a rehabilitation colony.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : At least will the residents of the Work-site camp at Bagjola be given semi-permanent structures?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna : The position of Bagjola camp is entirely different. There we have acquired about 10,000 acres of land. The idea is to rehabilitate about 2,400 families there. That land was under water for a period of 16 to 17 years; now we have dug canals and most of the land has already been dewatered. As I said, we propose to rehabilitate about 2,400 families. The difficulty has been that people went to the civil court; they took an injunction and there was litigation. It was only recently that the injunction has been withdrawn.

Flood Control Measures

*909. **Shri Radha Raman** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted by Government for the building of embankmen and for soil conservation; and

(b) the causes which led to the porposed reduction of allocation of Rs. 117 crores to Rs. 60 crores for flood control works?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and power (Shri Hathi) : (a) The amount allotted so far by the Central Government for the execution of embankment schemes received from the various State Governments under the flood control programme is of the order of Rs. 10 crores.

The allotment for soil conservation measures in relation to flood comrol will be decided after the investigations in respect thereof have been completed.

(b) Due to financial limitations, the Planning Commission have agreed to an allocation of Rs. 60 crores only for the flood control programme during the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Radha Raman : As a result of this decrease in the allotment from Rs. 117 crores to Rs. 60 crores, may I know what changes will have to be made in the original plan regarding flood control?

Shri Hathi: The amount of Rs. 117 crores was based on the proposals received from the State Governments. Many of the schemes were not yet fully worked out. These schemes are only approved after they are examined and properly worked out. Naturally, those schemes which are emergent and which will have to be taken up immediately will be taken up first; those schemes which can wait will have to wait. It all depends upon what schemes are proposed by the State Governments to be taken up first.

Shri Radha Raman : Out of the amount of Rs. 60 crores, what amount do Government propose to spend in the current fiscal year and how and in which State will that amount be spent?

Shri Hathi : In the statement which was laid on the Table of the House on 26th July we have given the allocation for the current year state-wise. But I can supply a copy to the hon. Member if he likes.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know whether it is a fact that in the matter of flood control the main problem is not want of adequate funds or allotments of funds but want of proper organisation and want of co-operation from some of the State Governments in the matter of the collection of hydrological data and other data and, if so, what remedial steps are being taken?

Shri Hathi : In the statement that was laid on the Table of the House on 26th July it has been pointed out that we had a programme for the first two years for collecting certain hydrological data and conducting a survey. In most cases we have been able to collect the necessary data. Then, after that, the second state will be the long-term phase, which will mean detailed investigation on the basis on of the data and then major schemes will be taken up. For the present, immediate and emergent schemes of town protection, raising the embankments etc. are being taken up.

Shri Shree Narayan Das : May I know whether this amount includes expenditure for detention reservoirs and for barrages and for other flood works also?

Shri Hathi : These are particularly for those schemes. They do not include other schemes.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether there is any reduction or leaving out of certain areas and, if so, what are the areas that have been leftout?

Shri Hathi : As I said, it is not a question of leaving any particular area. This was roughly based on the proposals. But the detailed/schemes will have to be worked out. So, in each particular area, schemes which are of an immediate or emergent nature will be taken up. It is not a question of leaving any area.

Survey of Hydrological Resources

*914. **Shri Sadhan Gupta** : Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission undertook a survey of our country's hdro-electric resources; and

(b) the State-wise break up of such resources?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise break up of such resources is placed on the Table of the House. (*See* appendix V, annexure No. 51).

Shri Sadhan Gupta : It will be found from the statement that the estimate of the resources of West Bengal and Assam have not been completed. May I know by what time these respective estimates are expected to be completed ?

Shri Hathi : By 1958.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : May I know the total hydroelectric resources of our own country ?

Shri Hathi : About 35 million K.W.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : In 1921 during the British rule it was estimated that the total resources of undivided India was only 8 million K.W. May I know what was the reason for the imperialists underrating our resources at that time?

Shri Hathi: In 1919 a survey was undertaken by the Government of India and their estimate, as the hon. Member says, was a minimum of 3·5 million and a maximum of 8 million K.W. But later on after the improvement of the method of storage—the tunnel system—and the improved method of construction it is found that it will be possible to store more water and to generate greater electricity.

दृश्य-श्रव्य शिक्षा

*९१५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने दृश्य-श्रव्य शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत चलचित्रों का निर्माण आरम्भ किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आवश्यक यंत्रों पर कितना खर्च किया गया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) खर्च के अलग आंकड़े नहीं दिये जा सकते, क्योंकि जो चित्र बनाये जा रहे हैं वह फिल्म डिविजन के कार्यक्रम का एक हिस्सा हैं और इनके लिये कोई अलग यनिट नहीं बनाई गई है ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसके लिये कोई नया विभाग स्थापित किया गया है ?

डा० केसकर : जी नहीं ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : अब तक कितने चित्रों का निर्माण हो चुका है ?

डा० केसकर : इस के लिये नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : यह जो चलचित्र बनाये जाते हैं उनका वितरण शिक्षा संस्थाओं में किस संगठन के द्वारा होता है और किस आधार पर होता है ?

डा० केसकर : इस तरह के जो शिक्षाप्रद चित्र हैं उनका वितरण फिल्म डिवीजन नहीं करता है । यह एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री युनिवरसिटीज और स्टेट्स के एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट्स करते हैं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह चित्र जो इस योजना के अन्दर बनायें जा रहे हैं वे किस भाषा में हैं और कब तक उनके समाप्त हो जाने की हम आशा कर सकते हैं ?

डा० केसकर : सभी चित्र सभी रीजनल भाषाओं में नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं लेकिन कई एसे हैं जो अधिकांश रीजनल भाषाओं में बनाये जायेंगे और कुछ चित्र एसे हैं जो ४, ५ मुख्य भाषाओं में जो कि रीजनस की हैं उनमें बनायें जायेंगे ।

Shri B. S. Murthy : Which are they ?

Mr. Speaker : Hon. Members must get up and put the question.

Petrol Depots

*918. **Shri Rishang Keishing**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gallons of petrol in stock on 12th June, 1956 in the two petrol depots at Imphal;

(b) whether it is a fact that private cars and public vehicles were not supplied with petrol since 12th June, 1956 except under special permission from the Deputy Commissioner, Manipur; and

(c) if so, what special effort the Government of Manipur has made to meet the shortage of petrol and to remove the sufferings of the public?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

(b) With effect from 15th June, 1956, restrictions were imposed as a temporary measure but permits have been issued to every bus person the running of whose or vehicle was considered essential.

(c) Steps have been taken by the State Government to obtain supplies by surface route as well as by air.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Are Government aware of the news item reported today in some papers from Manipur that petrol is sold at Rs. 6/- per gallon in the open market and only 500 gallons of petrol are supplied to the people against the normal requirement of Manipur of 1,500 gallons? If so, I would like to know what special action the Government have taken in order to improve the petrol supply position in Manipur?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): The news item which has been referred to by the hon. Member is in the newspaper dated the 9th of August. We had just seen it. We will find out what the State Government is doing to check the blackmarket prices.

Shri Rishang Keishing: The reply given by the hon. Minister is that petrol is being carried by plane. I would like to know how many planes are being engaged to bring petrol to Imphal and what is the quantity of petrol carried by these planes.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am sure the hon. Member does not want us to divulge the information as to how many flights we have undertaken and what is the quantity that is carried in each plane. That information is never given.

Shri Kamath: In the public interest?

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know what proportion of the normal requirement of the private consumers is being supplied under this special permit system introduced by the Deputy Commissioner?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very difficult really to get the proportion. But the very fact that permit system has been introduced shows that something less is being given as compared to the normal supply.

Shri K. K. Basu: That is obvious.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The difficulty is that you don't see the obvious.

Shri Nambiar: We want more details about it.

Shri K. K. Basu: We expect the Minister to fully inform us.

Shri Kamath: You are only beating about the bush.

Shri Rishang Keishing: In view of the acute shortage of petrol in Imphal and the difficulty of the public arising out of it, I would like to know whether the Government is serious about this problem and if it is serious what action Government is going to take.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I am very serious, Sir, that supplies should be rushed. It is a fact that the road by which normally these supplies are taken is not free from all risks. A large number of convoys have to be moved. Their speed is much less because elaborate arrangements will have to be taken for protection—a lot of checks will have to be undertaken and very rightly so. So long as these difficult conditions continue, there might be temporary shortage. However, every effort is being made to send supplies by road as well as by air.

Desecration of Temple in Goa

*921. **Shri M. L. Agrawal**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Portuguese Police recently desecrated the temple of Lord Mahadeva at Kamarkhen in Goa; and

(b) if so, what are the details of this sacrilege?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Government have no information in the matter beyond reports in the Press which they have seen and which referred to the alleged desecration of temple at Kamarkhen in Sanguem Talukha in Goa. Since the closure of the Indian Consulate General in Goa in September 1955, the Government have no channel through which factual and authentic information of events and developments inside the Portuguese Possessions in India can be obtained.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: Can we not know the facts through the Egyptian Embassy?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Not easily, unless somebody goes there on behalf of the Egyptian Embassy.

Kundara Ceramic Factory

***922. Shri Matthen:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 132 on the 20th July, 1956 and state,

(a) the expansion programme contemplated for the development of the China Clay Industry at Kundara;

(b) the investment on the automatic Kiln built there and why it has not started functioning so far;

(c) the actual cost of the different grades of China clay processed at Kundara and how they compare with the price of China clay imported from the U. K.; and

(d) whether the inherited limitations of this factory are responsible for this high cost of the processed clay?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) The aim of the scheme for the development of mining and refining china clay is to produce 3500 tons of clay annually against the present production of 2500 tons.

(b) About Rs. 33 lakhs have been invested so far on the tunnel Kiln. Production has not been started as erection of the Kiln has not yet been completed.

(c) Rs. 130/- and Rs. 120/- per ton f.o.r Kundara for China Clay in lump form, for the Madras Area and the areas beyond Madras, respectively and Rs 160/- per ton f.o.r. net for China Clay in powder form. These prices compare favourably with the prices of imported China Clay.

(d) The present cost is not considered to be high.

Shri Matthen: The hon. Minister said that the present cost is not very high. I come from that area and I have information that the cost could be reduced to even half provided efficient measures are taken. There is a lot of labour without doing any work and the organisation is very antiquated. Is the Government going to do anything about that?

Shri Kanungo: This is a factory which is run by the Travancore-Cochin Government.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government have received any information that clay like China Clay is to be found in North Bihar?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. Various qualities of China clay are found all over the country.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What steps are taken by the Government to develop it?

Shri Kanungo: There are several China clay refining works in Bihar as far as I know.

Shri Matthen: Does the Minister know that we have the richest and best China clay deposit in the whole of India in Travancore-Cochin?

Shri Kanungo: The Travancore-Cochin China clay is of a high quality no doubt, but there are better qualities also.

Shri Nambiar: Where?

N.E.S. in Tripura

***923. Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been spent in Dharmanagar National Extension Service Block during 1955-56 in the State of Tripura

(b) the major items on which the amount has been spent; and

(c) whether any money has been spent for strengthening employment potentialities in the National Extension Service areas there?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (Rs. 41,030.

(b) Extension Staff, education, social education and communications.

(c) Yes.

Extradition Treaty with Pakistan

***925. Shri Kamath:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2542 and supplementaries thereon asked on the 26th May, 1956 and state what steps have since been taken for the conclusion of an Extradition Treaty or Agreement between India and Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Kamath: How long has this matter been under consideration, considering that it is an important matter, and what are the difficulties if any in coming to any conclusion or coming to a sort of decision about this matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally difficulties arise because there are different viewpoints in considering the same subject.

Shri Kamath: That is what we want to know, what the House wants to know. What are the different or conflicting viewpoints? If as between two friendly countries agreement is so difficult on such a simple, not very complicated, matter and difficulties arise between them, what greater difficulties might not come in their way when dealing with other problems?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A little while ago we had a question about an extradition treaty with Burma. Burma and India are very friendly countries, but in considering this matter all kinds of little things are suggested by one side and considered by the other. Even more so, these questions are likely to arise with Pakistan.

Shri Kamath: Since when has this matter been pending consideration? Since 1947?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not quite that I do not exactly remember the date, but some years ago, when it was dropped because of certain difficulties that had arisen. It has been taken up recently again.

Shri Kamath: Was the matter dropped because there were objections from Pakistan's side, or did the difficulties come from our side or did we ourselves drop the matter *suo moto*?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No question of our objecting to each other here. We deal with another country with which we have, as the hon. Member knows, all kinds of problems. Some of those probeems impinge on this also.

Shri Kamath: As vague as ever.

Sealing of Looms in Jute Mills

*926. **Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 21 on the 16th July, 1956 and state:

(a) the total number of hours of work that the 'Badli' workers are losing as a result of the sealing up of 2½ percent looms in Jute Mills;

(b) whether any compensation is being given to the 'Badli' workers for the loss of working hours; and

(c) if so, what?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Since Badli workers constitute a floating labour force employed in temporary vacancies, not only in jute mills but in other industries as well, it is not possible to give a specific reply to the question. However, following the sealing of the looms, Badli workers have been more extensively employed in leave and other vacancies, with the result that the employment position generally, has not been materially affected.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Tushar Chatterjea: The hon. Minister said the other day that if a question was put he would collect the information and give the answer, but he has said now that no definite information is available.

Shri T. .T Krishnamachari: We have attempted to collect the information and the information that we have now is that no specific answer to the question raised can be given.

Cloth Prices

*927. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the details of measures Government propose to take to check the rise in cloth prices in the country?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 52].

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The statement shows some of the measures that have been and are being taken under the Second Five Year Plan. Am I to understand that there will be no decrease in the price of cloth at all after the completion of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, Sir. The hon. Member would be wrong if he is to make any such assumptions.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In the statement it is said that one of the causes for the increase in cloth prices is the increased demand. May I know whether the Government have any data to show from which section of the people the increased demand arises?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know since when these measures have been taken and whether there is any indication as to the lowering of prices?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There was a slight lowering of prices during the last two months, but I cannot say that the position will remain stable.

Steel

*928. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel proposed to be produced in India during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58; and

(b) the quantity out of it to be allocated to the Railways?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) 1·2 million tons in 1956-57 and 1·4 million tons in 1957-58

(b) 0·3 million tons in each of the year 1956-57 and 1957-58.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the allocation demanded by the Railways for 1956-57 and 1957-58 and what percentage of the allocation has been met by indigenous production?

Shri M. M. Shah: The Railways demanded 10,60,000 tons in 1956-57 and 10,11,000 tons in 1957-58 out of which, as I have indicated, three lakh tons have been allotted from indigenous production.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know who the other large-scale consumers of steel in India are, and how Government are going to allocate the indigenous steel to them?

Shri M. M. Shah: Now, there is no distinction between the allocation of indigenous steel and that of imported steel, after the equalisation scheme. After the allocation to the railways, the next main allocation is to the Defence Ministry, and after that, the State Governments and steel processing industries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what way are the Ministry of Iron and Steel proposing to meet the reasonable demands of the Railways during these two years, and what proportion of imports is going to be allocated to them?

Shri M. M. Shah: As I have already indicated, against the requirement of 10,60,000 tons, they have been allocated 3 lakhs of tons from indigenous production, and 7,60,000 tons from imported steel.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ज्यादा मात्रा में स्टील (इस्पात) उपलब्ध होने पर स्टील के भावों में गिरावट आयेगी ?

Shri M. M. Shah: It is too early to anticipate any price today.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Thomas quality of steel is going to be manufactured in India, and if so, whether the plants for steel production in India will have to be improved?

Shri M. M. Shah: At present, there is no Thomas quality or any special steel being manufactured. But there is a plan to produce 10,000 to 15,000 tons of such categories of steel during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Just now, in reply to a supplementary question, the Minister stated that it is too early to presume the actual price of steel. Now the whole industrial production is based on the production of steel. So, unless and until . . .

Mr. Speaker: No arguments.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I am not putting forward any arguments. First, let me be allowed to put the whole question, and then you can judge. The whole structure of industrial development is based on the prices of steel, because the original estimates of the steel constructions depend on them. On what basis will our industrial targets will be fixed, if the actual price is not known and is not calculated?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The people who start industries will base their calculations on the price of steel obtaining in the world markets.

Shri K. K. Basu: On the wishes of the Commerce and Industry Minister.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What is the public demand for steel, and what percentage of it is met from indigenous steel production?

Shri M. M. Shah: As I have already indicated before, the present demand is about 3·5 million tons of which 1·2 million tons is indigenous production and 2 million tons will be earned by imports. Also imports of steel are allowed freely to meet any public demand. There is no difference between indigenous and imported steel. It is all pool price now. Whatever is imported by Government is thrown into the pool in the equalisation fund.

अखिल भारतीय खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड

*९२९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री २९ फरवरी, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३३२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऊन कातने के लिये इटली और इंगलैंड के बने हुये उन्नत श्रेणी के चर्खों को प्रयोग में लाने का जो आश्वासन अखिल भारतीय खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड ने दिया था, उसे क्रियान्वित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उत्पादन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री रा० गि० दुबे) : ऊन कातने के लिये यू० के०, इटली तथा जापान में इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले उन्नत श्रेणी के चर्खों के बारे में अखिल भारतीय खादी व ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड ने पूछ-ताछ की थी । अभी तक केवल यू० के० से सूचना प्राप्त हुई है । बोर्ड का विचार है कि उस देश में इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाला चर्खा न्यूनाधिक भारत में इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले चर्खों जैसा ही है । इटली और जापान के अधिकारियों से सूचना अभी भी प्रतीक्षित है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यद्यपि इस सम्बन्ध में दो वर्षों से विचार किया जा रहा है लेकिन इसमें अन्तिम निर्णय करने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ? क्या इस विषय को खादी बोर्ड द्वारा उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है जितना कि उसे देना चाहिये ?

श्री रा० गि० दुबे : माननीय सदस्य इस बात को सोच सकते हैं कि जहां तक मालूमात का सम्बन्ध है इस देश में ये मालूमात उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और इन बातों को जानने के लिये हमें दूसरे देशों से पत्र व्यवहार करना होता है। करीब करीब दस संस्थाओं के साथ इटली, जापान इत्यादि में काफी पत्र व्यवहार चला है लेकिन फिर भी हमें अफसोस है पूरी मालूमात हासिल नहीं हो सकी हैं। स्ट्रक्चर आफ दी मशीन (मशीन की बनावट) उसके जो पार्ट्स (भाग) होते हैं तथा जो प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी (उत्पादन क्षमता) होती है इन में से किसी के भी बारे में हमारे पास कोई इनफारमेशन (सूचना) नहीं है और इस वास्ते इसको हासिल करने के लिये वक्त लग रहा है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि स्वयं भारतवर्ष में कुछ लोगों ने इस तरह के नये चर्खे बनाये हैं जिन के जरिये से बड़ी मात्रा में तथा बड़ी तेजी के साथ ऊन काती जा सकती है ? क्या इसके बारे में कोई जांच की जा रही है और क्या ऐसे लोगों को भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा ?

श्री रा० गि० दुबे : जैसे मैं ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि जिस तरह का माडल यू० के० में है क़रीब क़रीब उसी तरह का माडल हमारे देश में मौजूद है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई सूचना है किसी और टाइप के तथा डिजाइन (नमूने) के चर्खे की जो कि किसी ने बनाया है तो वह उसकी सूचना दे दें और खादी बोर्ड जरूर इस चीज पर गौर करेगा।

Dye-Stuffs

*930. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from Messrs. A.C.N.A. (Mentacatini) Muilan, Italy in regard to the production of the intermediates for dye-stuff;

(b) if so, the nature of the report; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan: By what time is the report expected?

Shri M. M. Shah: We do not know the exact time, but I think it may be expected in another three to four months' time.

Shifting of Government Offices

*931. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the stage at which the proposal to shift some of the offices of the Central Government from Delhi is?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): The proposal is still being pursued and it is likely that the reorganization of States may throw up more centres suitable for accommodating Central Government Offices.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any officers of Government have inspected any places in this regard, and if so, the names of those places?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): Actually, a special officer had been appointed to go round a number of places and to find out available accommodation, both office and residential, at various places. Some *ad hoc* enquiries were made. The available accommodation was indicated to the various Ministries concerned, but the response was rather poor.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The question of shifting about 18 offices to some places like Nagpur, Jodhpur and Hyderabad has been in the air for the last so many years, but no Ministry has been willing to shift its offices. That being the position, where is the question of purpsuing this?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes, that is a suggestion worth considering that we might drop it for good.

Shri Mohiuddin: As this question has been under consideration since 1948, how

many special officers have so far been appointed, and in all, how many offices have been shifted from Delhi to other places.

Sardar Swaran Singh : If my memory helps me, one special officer was appointed. The body may have changed, but there was one post. As to the number of offices that have been actually moved out of Delhi, their number is not very large. Only about four or five offices in all have moved out.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary : May I know whether the space vacated by the Punjab Government at Simla has been filled up by the transfer of offices?

Sardar Swaran Singh : The Punjab Government have not yet completely shifted all their offices from Simla. Some of their offices are still at Simla. In view of the reorganisation of States, and the merger of Punjab and PEPSU, they are still considering which offices should be located at Simla, which at Chandigarh and which at Patiala. It is only after all this reorganisation scheme and the location of offices are settled, that it could be said with certainty what the available accommodation at Simla or at any other place is.

सरदार अ० सिं० सहगल : नए बम्बई प्रान्त के बन जाने पर क्या गवर्नमेंट बहुत से मुख्य दफ्तरों को नागपुर ले जाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार करेगी या विचार कर रही है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : कल ही तो इस बात का फैसला हुआ है । अब देखा जायेगा कि वहां पर कोई जगह अवेलेबल है या नहीं ।

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि क्या सरकार इस सुझाव पर विचार कर रही है कि मसूरी दिल्ली से निकट पड़ती है और वहां बहुत से मकान खाली पड़े हैं, अतः वहां पर भी कुछ दफ्तर ले जाये ताकि उन मकानों का उपयोग हो सके ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां, मसूरी में कुछ जगह जरूर खाली है और कई बार वहां पर दफ्तर ले जाने का विचार किया गया है ताकि उस खाली जगह का इस्तेमाल किया जा सके । लेकिन अभी तक किसी ऐसे दफ्तर को नहीं चुना गया है जिसको कि वहां भेजा जा सके ।

Shri N. M. Lingam : May I know whether it is the intention of Government to have a regular scheme for the dispersal of offices, —or they propose to depend only on the whims of the heads of departments—because there is so much of overcentralisation in Delhi?

Sardar Swaran Singh : It is a matter for argument. It is not always the whim of the officers. They have some real difficulties in the matter of administration, efficient functioning, cutting out delays, expenses, and so on. So, we cannot take a decision ignoring all the relevant points that might be urged by the Ministry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Newsprint Factories

***895. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government have taken any decision regarding the installation of newsprint factories in the country during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah) : No decision has yet been taken in this regard. Government, are, however, now considering a scheme for the manufacture of newsprint from baggasse.

National Anthem

***901. Shri Madiah Gowda** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate Gramophone recording of our National Anthem on a mass scale, with a view to popularise and standardise the tune throughout the country;

(b) whether such records would be distributed at moderate price to all schools and colleges, other private and public institutions; and

(c) if the approved and authorised records have already been prepared, whether any attempt is being made to multiply them for distribution?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) to (c). A standard choral version has been approved and also processed by A.I.R. and is being used by A.I.R. and State Governments. It is proposed to release this version for commercial processing and distribution, and as part of that arrangement the question of distributing it at moderate price to schools colleges and other public and private institutions will be considered. Instrumental and military band versions have also been prepared and will be similarly processed and distributed after they are got approved.

X-Ray Equipment

***902. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Tulsidas :**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1314 on 23rd April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the panel of experts on X-Ray equipment; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tata Mercedes Benz, Jamshedpur

***904. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Tata Mercedes Benz at Jamshedpur has increased in 1956; and

(b) what is the rated capacity of the firm?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6,000 trucks a year by 1957.

Indo-Norwegian Trade Agreement

***908. Shri Bahadur Singh** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any deal has taken place between India and Norway since the extension of the Indo-Norwegian Trade Agreement this year?

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar) : The Trade Agreement between India and Norway was extended on the 4th June, 1956. Statistics of India's foreign trade relating to June 1956 are not yet available; and Government have no information whether any deals have been concluded between firms in either country.

All India Radio

***910. Dr. Satyawadi** : Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any propaganda is being done to popularise the Family Planning Schemes of Government on the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the number of talks etc. given on the All India Radio during the last year?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) and (b). A number of talks, discussions, dramas features and interviews were broadcast during the year 1955.

Sudarshana Charkha

***911. { Shri Wodeyar :
Mulla Abdullabhai :**

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a model of the *Sudarshana Charkha* was shown to the Mysore Industries Minister claiming certain distinct advantages and improvements over the Amber Charkha; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India are proposing to test this model?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R.G. Dubey): (a) Yes, Sir. Detailed information, however, is not available regarding the advantages and improvements claimed.

(b) The inventor was requested to give a demonstration before the Director Rural Industrialisation to the Government of Mysore which he has not yet done. After receipt of further information from the Mysore Government, the Government of India will consider the question of getting it further investigated.

Industrial Estate

***912. Shri Amjad Ali** : Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Industrial Estate is going to be set up at Barauni in Bihar during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how much money would be made available to the State Government of Bihar for the purpose?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Maps of Pakistan

***913. Shri R. P. Garg** : Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a reply has been received to the Communication sent by the Government of India to the Government of Pakistan recently, pointing out that the Pakistan Government has been wrongly issuing Maps for some time now, showing not only Junagarh but also Jammu and Kashmir State as part of Pakistan and Hyderabad as an Independent State ;

(b) if so, what explanation the Government of Pakistan have offered for this misrepresentation; and

(c) whether any assurance has been demanded from the Government of Pakistan to desist from such practices of issuing inaccurate Maps in the future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The inaccuracies in the Map of Pakistan (First Edition 1950) particularly depiction of Junagarh and Jammu and Kashmir as parts of Pakistan and Hyderabad as an Independent State, were pointed out to the Government of Pakistan in a communication sent to them in November, 1950. The Government of Pakistan sent a reply in May, 1951 stating that the Government of India were wrong in claiming the States of Junagarh and Jammu & Kashmir as forming part of India and that they did not recognise the occupation of Hyderabad by India. The Government of Pakistan in a communication sent to them in January, 1952, were told that the assertions made by them were misconceived and were not acceptable and that the Government of India reserved their right to object to them or to revert to the subject at a later date. No further communication has been addressed to the Government of Pakistan since then in this matter.

(c) No, Sir.

Tea Centre at Bombay

*916. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Tea Centre at Bombay was opened;

(b) when the building for the Tea Centre was hired by Government; and

(c) the monthly rent of the premises of the Bombay Tea Centre?

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): (a) On the 5th June, 1956.

(b) The Tea Board rented the building from the 1st June, 1955. The Government as such have not rented this building.

(c) Rs. 3,500/-. p.m.

Low-Income Group Housing Loans

*917. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have applied for the sanction of Low-Income Group Housing loans in the urban and rural areas during the year 1956-57; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 7 lakhs has been made to the State Government.

A. I. R.

*919. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a regional news service in Kannada will be opened in Bangalore Station of All India Radio; and

(b) if so, when it will be opened?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Before the end of September.

Low-Income Group Housing Loan

*920. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions received so far by the Government of Tripura for Low Income Group Housing loan;

(b) the amount of money allotted to this head for the State of Tripura during 1956-57;

(c) whether Government consider such amount sufficient to meet the demand, if any; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to increase the amount?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) 1293 applications have been received by the Government of Tripura.

(b) to (d). So far only a token provision of Rs. 25,000/- has been made and the question as to what further amount should be allotted is under examination.

Border Incidents

*924. **Shri M. Islamuddin:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1932 on 4th May, 1956 regarding the shooting of an Indian National by Pakistan police near Purnea (Bihar) border in November, 1953 and state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have communicated their decision to the Government of India on the findings submitted by their representative at the joint enquiry into the incident; and

(b) if not, whether Government have sent a reminder to the Government of Pakistan in this respect?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No.

(b) The Indian High Commission in Karachi have been asked to urge the Government of Pakistan to expedite their reply.

Hand-Pounded Rice

*932. **Shri Madiah Gowda :** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 742 on the 5th April, 1956 and state :

(a) the extent to which each one of the development programmes initiated for increased production of hand-pounded rice has been given effect to ; and

(b) the quantity of rice produced during the year 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 53].

(b) Final estimate of total production of rice works out to twenty-five millions four hundred and seventy-four thousand tons.

Manufacture of Printing Machines

*933. **Shri Wodeyar :** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a contract for Printing Machines has been concluded by Government with a Kettering (Northamptonshire firm ;

(b) if so, the total cost involved; and

(c) when these machines are expected to be delivered?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar) : (a) No direct contract has been placed with a Kettering firm for printing machinery but a contract has been placed on a Calcutta firm for 22 Rotary printing machines manufactured by a Kettering firm.

(b) 22·68 lakhs.

(c) The delivery is expected to commence 18 months from the date of the placing of the order and would be completed in 30 months.

All India Radio

*934. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether only Government officials are allowed to speak about the Five Year Plans over the All India Radio:

(b) whether the All India Radio have any plan to invite leading economists, industrialists and public leaders to speak on the formulation and progress of the Plans;

(c) whether the speeches of Government planners broadcast from Delhi are always in English; and

(d) whether the All India Radio contemplate broadcasting such speeches in Hindi and also in other regional languages?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir. Both officials and non-officials are invited to broadcast on the Five Year Plan.

(b) Broadcasts by such persons have been and will continue to be arranged.

(c) No. Sir. The broadcasts are arranged both in English and other Indian languages.

(d) Does not arise.

नवेली की कोयले की खान

*९३५. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवेली की कोयले की खान से पानी बाहर निकालने के कार्य में क्या कोई प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस खान में कोयला निकालने का काम कब से शुरू होगा ?

उत्पादन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री रा० गि० दुबे) : (क) नवेली में बड़े पैमाने पर अभी तक किये गये पम्पिंग-परीक्षणों ने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि पम्पिंग द्वारा पानी के तल को काफी कम किया जा सकता है, जिस से लिगनाइट का खनन सुरक्षित तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से ठीक रूप से हो सके ।

(ख) खान में आरम्भिक काम मलबे को हटाना होगा । बड़े पैमाने पर लिगनाइट के निकालने का काम १९५९-६० में प्रारम्भ होना निर्धारित हुआ है ।

Evacuee Properties in Saurashtra

*936. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the evacuee properties in Saurashtra have been classified as allotable and non-allotable;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether many separate buildings or the separate portions of some evacuee have been valued together; and

(d) whether this is according to evacuee property rules?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehar Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The valuation of evacuee properties in

Saurashtra is still in progress and hence it has not been possible so far to classify these properties.

(c) and (d). Under the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, every separate evacuee building is valued as a single unit. Where however a building is in the occupation of more than one displaced person, and the property can be suitably partitioned and independent access is available to each portion, the same can be separately evaluated. No separate buildings are valued together.

Dambaroo Falls

*937. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any practical step has been taken to utilise water power of Dambaroo falls for production of electricity and

(b) if so, the steps taken and the amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An estimate amounting to Rs. 95,000/- has been sanctioned for investigations which are in progress.

Wood-Pulp

*938. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for the manufacture of wood-pulp in India during the Second Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) and (b). The possibilities of establishment of a unit for the manufacture of wood-pulp in India are still being explored. No final decision has as yet been taken.

Indian Musical Instruments Centre

*939. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that a training centre for the manufacture of Indian Musical Instruments is to be set up in North India by the All India Handicrafts Board.

(b) if so, when it will be opened; and

(c) the recurring and non-recurring expenditure for running the centre?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) The Board has not made any proposal as yet to start such a centre.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Phulkari Handicrafts

*940. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the steps that are being taken for the development of Phulkari handicrafts in the Punjab and P.E.P.S.U.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): Suitable financial assistance has been given to the State Government of Punjab for the revival of this industry. With a view to popularising phulkari products amongst the people, publicity is being given by the All India Handicrafts Board by organising Exhibitions and publishing pamphlets.

Manufacture of Tractors

*941. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations with Messrs. Massey Harris-Ferguson of England have been finalised under which the Ferguson Tractors are to be manufactured in India; and

(b) if so, the salient features of thi agreement?

The Minister of Heavy Indnstries (Shri M. M. Shah): (a) and (b). Govesnment have approved of a scheme of progressive manufacture of Ferguson tractors by M/S Standard Motor Products of India Ltd. of Madras, in technical collaboration with M/S Standard Motur Co. Ltd., Coventry, and M/S Massey Harris Ferguson Ltd. of the U.K. It is expected that various parts of a tracror valued at about 60% of its total cost will be made in India by 1960.

Chief Industrial Adviser

*942. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the functions and activities of the Chief Industrial Adviser to the Minister of Commerce and Industry?

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V annexure No. 54].

All India Khadi and Village Industries Board

530. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for giving representation in State Governments on All India Khadi and Village Industries Board to achieve co-ordination between Governmental agencies as recommended by the two-day Conference of State Ministers and representatives of All India Boards held in Delhi during the third week of June, 1956?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): After the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Bill which has already been introduced in Parliament, is enacted into law, a new advisory Board for Khadi and Village Industries will have to be constituted under the Statute. At that time, the recommendation of the Inter-State Cottage industries Conference will be taken into account.

Personnel Committee for River Valley Projects

531. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Sub-Committee for personnel of the Co-ordination Board for river valley project;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Hydro-Electric Power in Rajasthan

532. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the date by which hydro-electricity will be made available to Rajasthan from the Bhakra Nangal Project;

(b) how long it is likely to take to give effect to the scheme as a whole in this part;

(c) the reasons for delay which have occurred as its extension was due some time ago;

(d) whether the Government of Rajasthan have acquired the material required for this purpose; and

(e) the date by which Bikaner city will be connected with hydro-electric power?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) During the later part of the year 1958.

(b) About two to three years from the date of initial supply.

(c) Placement of orders for equipment and material had to be deferred pending the examination of the justification for extending supply to Rajasthan by the Committee appointed by the Planning Commission.

(d) Transmission towers are being manufactured in the Workshop at Jaipur. With regard to other material, information is being collected.

(e) In the year 1958.

Indonesian Officers in India

533. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indonesian Air Force officers from Indonesia have been sent to India for training; and

(b) if so, their designation, number and period of training?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

So far three Indonesian Air Force Officers have come to India for training. One Lieut. took the Navigator's course from August 1952 to October 1953. One Captain attended the Defence Services Staff College course from October 1954 to August 1955, and another Captain is doing the current Defence Services Staff College Course from October 1955 to August, 1956.

The designations, as different from the ranks, of these three officers in the Indonesian Air Force are not known to the Government of India.

Fountain Pen Ink

534. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the production of fountain pen ink for the last three years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 55.]

उत्तर पूर्व सीमान्त एजेन्सी में दास प्रथा

५३५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर पूर्व सीमान्त एजेन्सी से दास प्रथा का पूर्णतः लोप हो गया है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री सादत अली खां) : उत्तर-पूर्व सीमान्त एजेंसी में दास प्रथा नहीं है, खास कर उन इलाकों में जो कि प्रशासन में ले लिये गये हैं ।

बहरहाल, कुछ दूर के इलाकों में दीन-प्रथा का परंपरागत रूप अब भी मौजूद है और धीरे धीरे मिट रहा है। इस ढंग की दीन प्रथा भी जल्दी ही खतम हो जाये, इसके लिये सरकार जरूरी कदम उठा रही है ।

रिवाज के मुताबिक, शादी के अलावा बाक़ी सभी मामलों में, दोनों को परिवार के सदस्य की ही तरह माना जाता है ।

Extradition of Mahender Singh from Burma

536. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had demanded extradition of Mahender Singh from Burma; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Mahender Singh absconded to Burma after committing an offence in India under Sections 420/408 I.P.C. On a request made by the Government of Bihar, the Government of Burma were approached to arrange extradition of Mahender Singh to stand his trial in India. Accordingly the Government of Burma arrested Mahender Singh and started preliminary enquiries in the matter. The enquiries were still in progress when Mahender Singh submitted a *Habeas Corpus* petition in the High Court, Rangoon against his detention. The High Court ordered the release of Mahender Singh on the ground that in the absence of an Extradition Treaty between India and Burma, the arrest of accused under the Burma Extradition Act was illegal.

Indians in South America

537. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) number of Indians in South American Countries country-wise;

(b) whether they are allowed to settle there permanently;

(c) whether racial discrimination is prevalent in these countries; and

(d) the professions that the Indians living there follow?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 56].

Development of Village Industries

538. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned during the year 1955-56 for the development of the different village Industries:

(b) whether the entire amount has been utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddi): (a) Two statements are placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 57].

(b) The funds sanctioned could not be entirely utilised.

(c) In the case of State Government Schemes the reasons were:

(1) difficulties and delays in setting up necessary organisation and making arrangements for training the required personnel.

(2) procedural difficulties

(3) delay in receipt of sanctions.

In the case of the Board's programme, late receipt of schemes from Institutions or non-compliance by them of prescribed conditions was responsible for non-utilisation of the amounts in full.

Coal under Second Five Year Plan

539. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared comprehensive scheme for the raising of 15 million tons of coal in the public sector under the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, its nature and the steps taken to implement the Scheme?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The target of additional coal production in the public sector during the Second Plan period is 12 million tons per annum by 1960-61. The fieldwise distribution of this additional production as planned at present is:

Korba . . .	4 Million tons
Karanpura . . .	2·5 ,,
Kathara . . .	·5 ,,
Central India (Jhilimili-Bisrampur and Korea)	3 ,,
Singareni . . .	1·5 ,,
Existing State Collieries . . .	·5 ,,
	12 Million tons

Of these, Singareni and the existing State Collieries are working collieries whose production is being increased. Arrangements are in hand for opening collieries in the other regions, roughly in the order indicated above. Various steps have been taken by the Government in connection with the development of those coal-fields, the work regarding Korea being in a more advanced stage. The areas for working have been broadly selected and notified for acquisition. Preliminary project reports have been prepared, a good deal of drilling date has been collected regarding the Korea Coalfield, the opening up of an open cast mine and one underground mine in this area has been sanctioned, and orders for various essential items of machinery required have been placed by the D.G., S.D. Steps have also been taken to open training centres for the training of the technical staff required in connection with the development plans. Drilling has also been started in Karunpura and will be taken up shortly in Kathara and Jhilimili-Bisrampur areas and working plans for these areas will be drawn up after intensive prospecting has been completed, The transport requirements have also been assessed and communicated to the Ministry of Railways.

Border Incident

540. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border incidents which have occurred during the period from the 1st of May, 1956 to the end of July, 1956 on the Indo-Pakistan borders of East Pakistan; and

(b) the extent of loss of life and property on the Indian side?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 34 incidents were reported during the period from the 1st May to the 15th July, 1956. Information in respect of the second fortnight of July is still awaited from the State Governments concerned.

(b) One Indian national was killed and another kidnapped. Properties worth Rs. 5,500 and 104 head of cattle were lost.

Disposals

541. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) circumstances under which disposals are done by negotiation; and

(b) the amount of sale by negotiation in 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) Sale by negotiation is done only under exceptional circumstances depending upon the nature, quantity, condition and location of the stores or failure to secure competitive bids otherwise.

(b) Rs. 32,525/8/-

Bhakra Nangal Project

542. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the number of power houses started up-to-date according to Bhakra Nangal Multipurpose Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Two Please.

Low-Income Group Housing Scheme

543. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the total number of persons in different States of India who received loans under the low-income group housing scheme and the total amount involved in these loans?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): Two Statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [*See* Appendix V annexure No. 58].

Displaced Persons Registered under Citizenship Act, 1955

544. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the total number of displaced persons state-wise who have registered themselves as citizens of India after the Citizenship Act of 1955 came into force in 1955?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): None so far. The rules for the registration of displaced persons under the Citizenship Act, 1955, were issued only in July 1956 and the earliest that the registration could be effected in any State would be the beginning of August, 1956.

मैंगनीज अयस्क का निर्यात

५४५. **श्रीमती अनुसूयाबाई बोरकर :** क्या वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९५५ में मैंगनीज अयस्क के निर्यात में कमी होने के क्या कारण थे ?

वाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री कृष्णमाचारी) : संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका तथा ब्रिटेन को जो प्रमुख खरीदार हैं, मैंगनीज अयस्क का निर्यात घट गया है जिसके निम्न कारण हैं :—

संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका—

(क) १९५५ में संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमेरिका में इस्पात के उत्पादन में कमी होना ;

(ख) अमेरिका के संग्रहीत स्टाक में से माल का निकाल दिया जाना ; और

(ग) रेल के परिवहन साधन पर्याप्त न होना, जिससे कोटों का कई जगह बंट जाना ।

ब्रिटेन—

(क) सोवियत समाजवादी गण-तंत्र संघ द्वारा प्रतिद्वन्द्विता, और

(ख) रेल के परिवहन साधन पर्याप्त न होना, जिससे कोटों का कई जगह बंट जाना ।

River Survey in West Bengal

546. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in West Bengal in respect of which surveys and investigations have been made so far; and

(b) whether any survey has been made of the river Rupanarayan to solve the problem of its navigability and silting ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) An area of 13,076 sq. miles in West Bengal has so far been contour surveyed and an area of 6,976 sq. miles has been aerially surveyed as per details given below :—

Name of District	Area in sq. miles.	Area already contoured.
		sq. miles.
Burdwan . .	2,956	2,435
Bankura . .	2,566	555
Midnapore . .	4,889	2,021
Howrah . .	539	267
Hooghly . .	1,208	777
24-Parganas .	4,790	2,044
Nadia . .	1,509	1,507
Murshidabad .	2,063	2,063
Birbhum . .	1,743	1,407
	21,903	13,076

		Area aerially surveyed
West Dinajpur .	1,385	1,385
Malda . .	1,392	1,392
Jalpaiguri . .	2,374	2,374
Cooch . .	1,325	1,325
Darjeeling . .	1,200	500
	7,676	6,976

(b) The reply is in the negative.

Foreign Exchange

547. Shri Debendra Nath Sarma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange earned by India by export of tea and jute each separately in 1954-55 and 1955-56 ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) :

	Crores of Rs.	
	1954-55	1955-56
Tea . . .	147	109
Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn) .	124	118

Export of raw jute is not allowed.

सरकारी कार्यालय और रहने के भवन

५४८. श्री नू० चं० सोधिया : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५–५६ में केन्द्रीय लोक-निर्माण विभाग ने नई दिल्ली में कितनी लागत के सरकारी कार्यालयों और रहने के भवनों का निर्माण किया ;

(ख) इस निर्माण-कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये १ लाख रुपये से अधिक के कितने ठेके दिये गये और इन ठेका पाने वाले ठेकेदारों के नाम और उनको दिये गये ठेकों की कीमत कितनी थी ;

(ग) क्या ठेकेदारों द्वारा किये गये काम में कुछ त्रुटियां पाई गई थीं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) ४,४६,८४,१३१

(ख) १११ । ठेकेदारों के नाम और ठेके की रकम का ब्यौरा साथ में लगा है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध सं० ५१]

(ग) जी हां, छोटे किस्म के ।

(घ) ज्यादातर नुक्स छोटे छोटे थे और काम के साथ ही ठेकेदारों से ठीक करवा दिये गये थे । एक काम को ठेकेदार अधूरा छोड़ कर चला गया था । ठेके की शर्तों के मुताबिक उसको सजा दी गई और बाकी काम दूसरे ठेकेदार से पूरा करवा लिया गया ।

Community Projects in Tripura

549. **Shri Biren Dutt** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Community Projects are working in Tripura at present;

(b) the amount spent thereon upto June 1956; and

(c) the major head on which advances have been made?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Two Community Development Blocks.

(b) Rs. 16·33 lakh upto March, 1956.

(c) The major heads under which advances have been made are Animal Husbandry, Reclamation, Health and Rural Sanitation, Education, Social Education; Communications and Rural Arts & Crafts.

Ghani Oil

550. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:**
Shri Asthana:
Babu Ramnarayan Singh:
Shri Deogam:

Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far in Bihar for the development of *Ghani* oil and with what results;

(b) whether there is any provision to advance loan or give subsidy to the Oilmen Co-operative Society for the purchase of linseed, bullocks, *Ghani* and construction of building and to meet the establishment cost; and

(c) if so, to what extent the allotment has been sanctioned and utilised?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Scarcity Areas Development

551. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of schemes sanctioned, undertaken and completed in different States under the programme of permanent improvement in scarcity areas during the First Five Years Plan;

(b) the extent of loans sanctioned and advanced to the States so far; and

(c) the extent of irrigation provision and other facilities so far achieved by these schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix V, annexure No. 60].

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ashoka Hotel Company, Ltd.

552. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi**: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the amount of share money collected by the promoters of the Ashoka Hotel Company Ltd.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri P. S. Naskar): Rs. 41,85,100/- including Rs. 26 lakhs, the value of shares purchased by Government.

Displaced Agriculturist Families in Manipur

553. **Shri Rishang Keishing**: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some conditions have been imposed at the time of issuing loans to the refugee agriculturist families in Manipur;

(b) if so, what are the conditions; and

(c) the amount of loan given to each of the agricultural refugee families?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b): The loans are given on the usual conditions *viz*; that they are separable within a period of 6 to 10 years, and will carry interest at the rate prescribed by Government. No interest is charged for the first two years, nor are recoveries made during the first two years of the loan.

(c) Rs. 980/-

DAILY DIGEST

(*Thursday, 9th August,* 1956)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES Dated....12.3.201

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 9th August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO (I) POWER AND TRANSFORMERS INDUSTRY; (II) PLASTICS (PHENOL FORMALDEHYDE MOULDING POWDER, ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES AND BUTTONS) INDUSTRY; AND (III) BALL BEARINGS INDUSTRY, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY NOTIFICATIONS; ETC.

The Minister of Trade (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act. 1951:

(1) Report (1956) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Power and Distribution Transformers Industry.

(2) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 11 (1)—T. B./56, dated the 4th August, 1956.

(3) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 11 (1)-T.B./56. dated the 4th August, 1956.

(4) Statement under proviso to section 16 (2) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents referred to at (1) to (3) above could not be laid within the prescribed period. [Placed in *Library*. *See* No. S-302/56]

(5) Report (1956) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Plastics (Phenol Formaldehyde Moulding Powder, Electrical Accessories and Buttons) Industry.

(6) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 27 (1)-T.B./56. dated the 4th August, 1956.

(7) Statement under proviso to section 16 (2) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents referred to at (5) and (6) above could not be laid within the prescribed period. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. S-303/56]

(8) (i) Report (1956) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Ball Bearings Industry.

(ii) Tariff Commission's letter No. TC/ID/E-63, dated the 14th May, 1956, with which the Report referred to above was forwarded to Government by the Commission.

(9) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 18 (1)-T.B./56. dated the 4th August, 1956.

[Shri Karmarkar]

(10) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 18 (1)-T.B./56. dated the 4th August, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-304/56]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS FOR LIGHT ELECTRICALS, BICYCLE, ART SILK TEXTILES, WOOLLEN TEXTILES, PHARMACEUTICALS AND DRUGS, AND SUGAR INDUSTRIES FOR 1955-56.

The Minister of Consumer Industries (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:

(1) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electricals Industry for the year 1955-56. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-305/56]

(2) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles for the year 1955-56. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-306/56]

(3) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art Silk Textiles for the year 1955-56. [*Placed in Library See* No. S-307/56]

(4) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen textiles for the year 1955-56. [*Placed in Library See* No. S-308/56]

(5) Annual Report of the Development Council for Pharmaceuticals and Drugs for the year 1955-56 [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-309/56]

(6) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar for the year 1955-56. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-310/56]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

> "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th August, 1956, agreed without any amendment to the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th July 1956".

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SITTING IN LIEU OF *Raksha Bandhan* HOLIDAY

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that, as suggested by the General Purposes Committee, "Raksha Bandhan" will be observed as a holiday for Lok Sabha.

The sitting of Lok Sabha provisionally fixed for Tuesday, the 21st August, 1956 on which "Raksha Bandhan" falls this year, has, therefore, been cancelled and the House will sit on Saturday, the 25th August, 1956, for transaction of Government Business in lieu thereof.

The notices of questions for the 21st August, 1956, will be treated as having been given for the 25th August, 1956.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further clause by clause consideration of the States Reorganisation Bill.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I would like to know whether you have received notice of an adjournment motion I had tabled.

Mr. Speaker: I have disallowed all of them.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to know the reason why you have disallowed the motion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants me to bring it to the notice of the House. I have disallowed it.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): What is it about?

Mr. Speaker: Firstly, it relates to a matter of law and order in a State. Secondly, the very same matter was brought up here by way of a point of order. I gave my ruling regarding the point of order here. I also said that this matter would be coming up for voting in this House, being a subject-matter of discussion in this House.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): We cannot follow.

Mr. Speaker: I am only answering the hon. Member. Whenever an adjournment motion is given notice of, the consent of the Speaker is necessary. Hon. Members are all aware of that. The Speaker looks into it and either allows it or gives his consent to it or brings it up for discussion or disallows it. I have disallowed this motion. And when once that is communicated to the hon. Member, he ought not to raise it on the floor of the House. Inasmuch as he has raised it, I am answering him here. When once I disallow it, what is the use of raising it in the House?

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): The firing at Ahmedabad is the results of the decision that we have taken in this House. The Government should come forward with a statement. The scope of the adjournment motion is very restricted.

Shri S. S. More: Once you try to communicate to the Member on the floor of the House your decision, the House is entitled to know what are the particulars. Your private communication to the Member may be absolutely protected. We cannot go into it. But once you use the medium of this House for communicating your decision to the Member, we have every right to seek information on the point.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore it comes to this. An hon. Member puts in an adjournment motion. I disallow it. He gets up in the House and makes enquiries. Now, another hon. Member—one or two or more hon. Members—with agreement or without agreement with that hon. Member, can rise up and say: 'Come along, bring it up before the House.' Therefore, I may remove that rule altogether from the House.

Shri S. S. More: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: I do not agree with the hon. Member. If he gets up, I must answer him and ask him to sit down. Therefore, I have given him the answer. If it were to be broadcast here, it would defeat the purpose itself.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. Under the proviso to rule 79, if you hold it to be not in order, you must certainly tell the House what the motion is about. You do not have to read the notice of the motion, but you must tell the subject-matter of the motion and then say 'I do not give my consent'. Shooting of people in Ahmedabad is certainly a serious matter. People are being shot in cold blood in the streets of Ahmedabad. This has occurred immediately after the decision of the Government......

Mr. Speaker: I am answering that.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): They say it is a national solution. What is this 'national' solution? It has resulted in firing.

Mr. Speaker: So far as rule 79 is concerned, I need not read the notice of the motion. There is no meaning in my reading it, if I disallow it. So, that objection is not acceptable.

[Mr. Speaker]

So far as other matters are concerned, there is ample opportunity in this House to discuss them. So I have disallowed this motion.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): My motion was not regarding the law and order part of it.

Mr. Speaker: I have said so. I look into the substance of the motion, not the language of it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I have not referred to shootings or anything of that kind in my motion.

Mr. Speaker: I have given the ruling.

STATES REORGANISATION BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further clause by clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had deferred my reply to the points......

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated Anglo-Indians): Before the Home Minister starts replying, may I point out that there was a matter that was left over for your decision day before yesterday? There were some amendments in respect of linguistic minorities and the Deputy-Speaker appeared to be of the view that you had either observed or had given a ruling that the amendments with regard to linguistic minorities would be relevant when the Constitution amendment Bill was on the anvil.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): That ruling was given by the Deputy-Speaker.

Shri Frank Anthony: That was when Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava raised the question as to whether we would get an assurance from Government that we would be able to raise all amendments which would be considered relevant in respect of linguistic minorities. Otherwise, we wanted to raise it here.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. So far as I have looked into the papers, the hon. Deputy-Speaker has given a ruling regarding that and he referred to my ruling earlier on two or three other clauses. I think they can be raised when the Constitution amendment Bill is discussed.

Shri Frank Anthony: All the amendments?

Mr. Speaker: All those amendments which he has tabled. Of course, when they are brought up there, their relevancy or otherwise will be considered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That was exactly the point.

Mr. Speaker: When we come to those clauses, I will just hear one or two points as to whether they are relevant to that Bill. That is all I can say now.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Mr. Speaker: I have already given my ruling regarding the earlier one, and on the same grounds those are not admissible here. As to whether they can fit in in any other place or not in a particular manner is a matter to be considered at the time when the other Bill comes up. Then these amendments will be considered. They cannot fit in here. Now, we are straying away from the main topic.

Let me put amendment No. 462 to the vote of the House before I call upon the hon. Minister. He has replied to this amendment No. 462. I then said that after this was disposed of, if the hon. Minister wanted to reply to the points regarding boundary and other matters raised here, he might do so. Then the House will proceed with a reply from the hon. Minister regarding clauses 16 to 49 and then voting on the other clauses which have been held over.

There are some amendments which have to be put before amendment No. 462 is to be put to vote. What are those amendments, which any hon. Member wants to be put to the vote of the House, to amendment No. 462 as amended by the hon. Home Minister's amendment No. 521?

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May I invite your attention to amendment No. 519?

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have given notice of a series of amendments, in order to bring the other clauses in conformity with the amendment that was moved by me.

Mr. Speaker: They may be taken up later on. The hon. Home Minister's amendment No. 521 to amendment No. 462 is before the House. Shri Kamath said that they had got certain amendments to this new amendment No. 521, that is, comprehensive amendment to amendment No. 462. So the numbers of those amendments may be communicated to me to enable me to put them to vote first.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): What about clauses 2 to 7?

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to them.

Shri S. S. More: We have certain amendments to clause 7, taking out certain parts from Mysore State so that they may be included in the Bombay State. Unless they are disposed of it will be difficult for you to put this matter to the vote. The amendment to clause 7 should be first put.

Mr. Speaker: The only point is whether it is to be included and excluded or excluded and included.

Shri S. S. More: My submission is in the order of clauses, clause 7 comes before 8 and unless some portion is taken out of the one, it will not be possible for us to say that it must be included in the other. We must follow the sequence of clauses.

Mr. Speaker: I will put amendment No. 521 to the vote of the House. If any part is detached under clause 7 from the Mysore State, I will allow it to be added to clause 8.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): This should not be a bar then.

Mr. Speaker: These will be under clauses 7, 8 and 9. Any portion can be added. I will allow all those amendments subject to the other clauses 2 to 7.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Our amendments were originally to clause 9. I just want to know whether you want to negative that clause and then put 521 or substitute 521 for that clause.

Mr. Speaker: I gave an opportunity of two days for the hon. Members to indicate those amendments which are to be read as part and parcel of amendment 521. At least now they can indicate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How is that possible?

Mr. Speaker: Let us come to the substance of it. I am not standing on mere technicalities. In the place of the separate States previously mentioned in clauses 8, 9 and 10, there is a composite State covering all these areas. If there is any amendment that a particular area should be removed from this, I am prepared to put it to the vote of the House. This composite State consists of all the three States mentioned in clauses 8, 9 and 10. There can be an amendment to remove any portion from this or to add something, or it may be opposed as a whole. But it is not an amendment. I request hon. Members to indicate those amendments to the original clauses 8, 9 and 10—which I will now treat as amendments to amendment No. 521—which they want to be put to the House separately.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): Before it is passed or after?

Mr. Speaker: Before.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I want amendment 13 to clause 9 to be put.

Mr. Speaker: I request hon. Members to give the numbers of only those amendments that fit in with amendment No. 521.

Shri Waghmare (Parbhani): Amendments Nos. 223, 224 and 225, Sir.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav (Ambad): Nos. 433, 434 and 435 to clause 9.

Shri Altekar (North Satara): Nos. 325, 326 and 327 to clause 9.

Mr. Speaker: I will read these amendments and then put them to the House so that hon. Members may know what the amendments are.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Let us know what the Minister has to say about border disputes.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 13 which is the same as No. 1. What is the reaction of the hon. Minister?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not accept it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

(i) line 19, before "Thana" *insert* "Greater Bombay and"; and

(ii) lines 19 and 20, *omit*

"except the portions specified in clauses (b) and (c) of section 8".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the amendments of Shri Wagbmare to vote. Does the hon. Minister accept them?

Pandit G. B. Pant: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

for lines 19 to 23, *substitute*:

"(a) Greater Bombay, Thana, West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Dang, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, South Satara, North Satara, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Poona Districts, Chandgad taluka and contiguous Marathi speaking areas of Khanapur, Belgaon, Chikodi, Athani, Ralbag and Kukeri talukas of Belgaon district, Supa, Karwar, Halyal talukas and contiguous Marathi speaking areas of Yallapur and Ankola talukas of Kanara district in the existing State of Bombay".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

for lines 24 to 29 *substitute*:

"(b) Osmanabad, Bhir, Aurangabad, Parbhani districts, Ahmadpur, Nilanga, and Udgir talukas and contiguous Marathi speaking areas of Bhalaki, Santpur, Aurad and Humnabad talukas of Bidar district, Nanded district except Bichkonda and Jukkal circle of Deglur taluka and Mudhol Bhainsa and Kuber circle of Mudhol taluk and Islapur circle of Boath taluk, Kinwat taluk, Rajpura taluk, and contiguous Marathi speaking areas of Adilabad, Asifabad and Sirpur talukas of Adilabad district and contiguous Marathi speaking areas of Aland taluk of Gulbarga district in the existing State of Hyderabad."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

for lines 30 to 32, *substitute*:

"(c) Buldana, Akola, Amaravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts and contiguous Marathi speaking areas of Waraswani, Balaghat, and Baihar talukas of Balaghat district, Sawsar taluk of Chhindwada district, Bhansdehi and Multai talukas of Betul district and Barhanpur taluk of Mimar district in the existing State of Madhya Pradesh."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5—

for lines 24 to 29, *substitute*:

"(b) the villages of Muland and Nahur in Thana taluka, Marathwada districts of Aurangabad, Bhir, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Nanded (except Bichkunda circle of Deglur taluk; Mudhol, Bhainsa and Kuber circles of Mudhol taluk) and Ahemadpur, Nilanga, Udgir talukas of Bidar district; Bhalki and Hulsur circles of Bhalki taluk; Aurad and Torna circles of Santpur (Aurad) taluk and Ladvanti circle of Humnabad taluk of Bidar district and Islapur circle of Boath taluk, Kinwat, Rajura and Utnoor talukas of Adilabad district, Bela circle of Adilabad taluk, Ada and Wakadi circles of Asifabad taluk of Adilabad district, in the existing State of Hyderabad; and"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, lines 37and 38—

after "Udgir taluks" *insert*:

"Bhalki and Hulsur circles of Bhalki taluk, Aurad and Torna circles of Santpur (Aurad) taluk and Ladwanti circle of Humnabad taluk"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, lines 39 and 40—

after "Rajura taluk" *insert*:

"Utnoor taluk, Bela circle of Adilabad taluk, Ada and Wakadi circles of Asafabad taluk of Adilabad district"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Let me put amendments Nos. 325, 326 and 327 of Shri Altekar's.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): What are they?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have got all the papers with them.

Shri Altekar: I may be allowed to withdraw my amendments.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I find that the hon. Member is being pressed by some of his friends over there to withdraw the amendments now. But they have been already moved.

Mr. Speaker: It is not difficult to allow withdrawal. Otherwise, let me put them to vote:

The question is:

Page 5, line 23—

after "district" *insert*:

"and Khanapur taluka, and predominantly Marathi speaking area of Belgaum taluka to be determined by a Boundary Commission, and Nipani Bhag of Chikodi taluka, or alternatively the predominantly Marathi speaking area of Chikodi taluka to be determined by a Boundary Commission, and the predominantly Marathi speaking villages contiguous to Maharashtra State in Athni and Hukeri talukas to be determined by a Boundary Commission."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 23—

after "district" *insert*:

"and Karwar and Halyal talukas and Supa Peta of North Kanara district,"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, line 31—

after "districts" *insert*:

"Warsoni, Balghat and Baihar tahsil of Balghat district; Saunsar tahsil of Chindwara district; Bhainsdehi Betul and Multai tahsils of Betul district, and Barhanpur tahshils of Nimar district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put amendment No. 521, moved by the hon. Home Minister, to vote.

The question is:

Pages 5 and 6—

for clauses 8 to 10, *substitute*:

"8. *Formation of a new Bombay State.*—(1) As from the appointed day, there shall be formed a new Part A State to be known as the State of Bombay comprising the following territories, namely:—

(a) the territories of the existing State of Bombay, excluding—

(i) Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts and Belgaum district except Chandgad taluka, and

(ii) Abu Road taluka of Banaskantha district;

(b) Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bhir and Osmanabad districts, Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Udgir taluks of Bidar district, Nanded district (except Bichkonda and Jukkal circles of Deglur taluk and Mudhol, Bhiansa and Kuber circles of Mudhol taluk) and Islapur circle of Boath taluk, Kinwat taluk and Rajura taluk of Adilabad district, in the existing State of Hyderabad;

(c) Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts in the existing State of Madhya Pradesh;

(d) the territories of the existing State of Saurashtra; and

(e) the territories of the existing State of Kutch;

and thereupon the said territories shall cease to form part of the existing States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra and Kutch, respectively.

(2) the said Chandgad taluka shall be included in, and become part of, Kolapur district, the said Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Udgir taluks shall be included in, and become part of, Osmanabad district, the said Islapur circle of Boath taluk, Kinwat taluk and Rajura taluk shall be included in, and become part of, Nanded district and the territories comprised in the existing State of Kutch shall form a separate district to be known as Kutch district, in the new State of Bombay."

The Lok Sabha divided: *Ayes* 241; *Noes* 40.

Division No. 8 **AYES** **[12-25 p. m.**

Abdullabhai, Mulla
Abdus Sattar, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth
Achint Ram, Lala
Achuthan, Shri
Agarwal, Shri H. L.
Agrawal, Shri M. L.
Akarpuri, Sardar
Altekar Shri
Anandchand, Shri
Ansari, Dr.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Azad, Maulana
Babunath Singh, Shri
Badan Singh, Ch.
Balasubramaniam, Shri
Baldev Singh, Sardar
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri
Bansal, Shri
Barman Shri
Barrow, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bharati, Shri G. S.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhatt, Shri C.
Bhawani Singh, Shri
Bhonsle, Shri J. K.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Borkar, Shrimati Anusuyabai
Bose, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh
Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri G. L.
Chettiar, Shri Nagappa
Chettiar, Shri T. S. A.
Dabhi, Shri
Damodaran, Shri Nettur P.
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B.
Das, Shri Ram Dhani
Das, Shri Ramananda
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Datar, Shri
Deb, Shri S. C.
Deogam, Shri
Desai, Shri K. N.
Desai, Shri Khandubhai
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Dholakia, Shri
Dhusiya, Shri
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dutt, Shri A. K.
Dwivedi, Shri D. P.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.

AYE

Eacharan, Shri I.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Ghose, Shri S. M.
Ghosh, Shri A.
Gidwani, Shri
Gohain, Shri
Gopi Ram, Shri
Govind Das, Seth
Gupte, Shri Badshah
Hansda, Shri Benjamin
Hari Mohan, Dr.
Hasda, Shri Subodh
Hembrom, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Ibrahim, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jayashri, Shrimati
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shri Jethalal
Joshi, Shri Liladhar
Joshi, Shri M. D.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jwala Prashad, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kale, Shrimati A.
Kanungo, Shri
Karmarkar, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri
Katju, Dr.
Kelappan, Shri
Keshavaiengar, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khardekar, Shri
Khedkar, Shri G. B.
Khongmen, Shrimati
Khuda Baksh, Shri M.
Kirolikar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri P. L.
Laskar, Shri
Lingam, Shri N. M.
Lotan Ram, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Majithia, Sardar
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Malvia, Shri B. N.
Malviya, Pandit C. N.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mascarene, Kumari Annie
Mathew, Shri
Matthen, Shri
Mavalankar, Shrimati Sushila
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri B. G.
Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Menon, Shri Damodara
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mishra, Shri R. D.
Mishra, Shri S. P.
Missir, Shri V.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Mudaliar, Shri C. R.
Muhammed Shaffee, Chaudhuri
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Natawadkar, Shri
Nathwani, Shri N. P.
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Shivrajvati
Nehru, Shrimati Uma.
Nesamony, Shri
Nijalingappa, Shri
Pande, Shri B. D.
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pannalal, Shri
Pataskar, Shri
Patel, Shri B. K.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patel, Shrimati Maniben
Pateria, Shri
Patil, Shri Shankargauda
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Pocker Saheb, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rachiah, Shri N.
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghubir Sahai, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Ramaseshaiah, Shri
Ram Dass, Shri
Ram Krishan, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Rane, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri B. Shiva
Rao, Shri Seshagiri
Ray, Shri B. K.
Reddi, Shri Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri Janardhan
Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath
Rup Narain, Shri
Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Saksena, Shri Mohanlal
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sen, Shri R. C.
Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Sewal, Shri A. R.
Shah, Shri C. C.
Shah, Shrimati Kamlendu Mati
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. R.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shobha Ram, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri G. S.
Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singhal, Shri S. C.
Sinha, Shri A. P.
Sinha, Shri Anirudha
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Snatak, Shri
Sodhia, Shri K. C.
Subrahmanyam, Shri T.
Subramania Chettiar, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu
Syed Mahmud, Dr.
Tek Chand, Shri
Tewari, Sardar R. B. S.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tivary, Shri V. N.
Tiwari, Pandit B. L.
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri B. B.
Venkataraman, Shri
Verma, Shri B. R.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wodeyar, Shri
Achalu, Shri

[Mr. Speaker]

NOES न

Basu, Shri K. K.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjea, Shri Tushar
Chattopadhyaya, Shri
Das, Shri B. C.
Das, Shri Sarangadhar
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri R.N.S.
Deshpande, Shri V. G.
Gadgil, Shri
Gadilingana Gowd, Shri
Giridhari Bhoi, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Jaisoorya, Dr.
Kamath, Shri
Kandasamy, Shri
Mahata, Shri B.
Maibi, Shri Chaitan
Moitra, Shri M. K.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Nambiar, Shri
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Pandey, Dr. Natabar
Raghavachari, Shri
Rao, Dr. Rama
Rao, Shri P. Subba
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddi, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shri B. Y.
Reddy, Shri R. N.
Rishang Keishing, Shri
Singh, Shri R. N.
Siva, Dr. Gangadhara
Swami, Shri Sivamurthi
Verma, Shri Ramji
Waghmare, Shri

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 521 will stand for clauses 8, 9 and 10, but I am not putting it formally now because it involves some consequential amendments to the earlier clauses as has been pointed by Shri S. S. More. The Government has given some amendments to clause 2. I will now take clause after clause. First I will put the Government amendments to the vote of the House and then the other amendments. So, before clauses 8, 9 and 10, whatever consequential amendments may be necessary, I will add them on to this amendment and then put those clauses also to the vote of the House.

Now we will first take up clause 2

Amendments made:

(i) Page 1, line 13—

after "existing State of" *insert* "Bombay"

(ii) Page 1—

for lines 17 to 19, substitute:

"State of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab or Rajasthan, the existing State with the same name,"

(iii) Page 2, line 22—

after "existing State of" *insert* "Bombay"

(iv) Page 2, line 24—

omit "Bombay"

(v) Page 2, line 26—

omit "Maharashtra"

(vi) Page 2—

for lines 35 to 40, *substitute*:

"Part II, and includes in relation to the existing State of Madras, also that State as territorially altered by the said provisions and the Union;"

—[Pandit *G. B. Pant*]

Mr. Speaker: Now, does any hon Member want me to put his amendment to the vote of the House?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want amendment No. 146 standing in the name of Shri V. P. Nayar to be put to the vote of the House.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Amendment No. 215 may be put.

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshahr Distt.): I want to withdraw my amendments Nos. 269 and 271.

Shri Nambiar: We do not allow it.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 269 does not seem to relate to clause 2. Perhaps the hon. Member is referring to all the amendments tabled by him to all the clauses?

Shri S. S. More: Amendments Nos. 41 and 42 may please be put to the vote of the House.

Shri Nesamony (Nagercoil): Sir, my amendment No. 383 may also be put.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, I request that my amendment No. 147 may be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: But it is to clause 4, not clause 2.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Wandiwash): Amendment No. 270 may also be put.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put all these amendments in the serial order.

The question is:

Page 1, line 7—

for "1st day of October, 1956" *substitute* "26th day of January, 1957"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 7—

for "the 1st day of October, 1956" *substitute*:

"a day to be notified by the President after the Boundary Commission to be appointed under the provisions of the Act has decided the boundary disputes."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 31, *add*:

"Provided that in the case of the State of Travancore-Cochin, the persons who immediately before the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly were members of that Assembly shall be deemed to be sitting members."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 7—

for "the 1st day of October, 1956" *substitute*:

"a day to be notified hereafter by a special resolution passed by a three-fourth majority of the members present and voting in each House of Parliament."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 8—

for "July" *substitute* "March"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is one amendment by Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy—No. 59.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): We are accepting that amendment.

Amendment made: Page 1, line 7—

for "the 1st day of October 1956" *substitute*:

"the 1st day of November, 1956"

—[*Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy*]

Mr. Speaker: Now that amendment No. 59 is carried, amendment No. 383 is barred. Now, I will put the remaining amendments to clause 2 to to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 1, line 15—

add at the end:

"and in relation to the existing State of Madras, the new State Tamilnad."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 21 —

add at the end:

"and in relation to the new State Tamilnad, the existing State of Madras."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 23—

omit "Madras".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 25—

after "Madhya Bharat" *insert* "Madras".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 26—

after "Madhya Pradesh" *insert* "Tamilnad."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 7—

for "the 1st day of October, 1956" *substitute*:

"a day as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

for lines 5 to 8, *substitute*:

"(h) "law" means any law, ordinance, order, byelaw, rule, regulation, or other instrument having the force of law in the whole or in any part of the territory of India, passed or made by any legislature, authority or person having power to make such a law, ordinance, order, byelaw, rule. regulation or instrument;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 13 and wherever it occurs in the Bill—

for "Mysore" substitute "Karnataka"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

omit lines 5 to 8.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 13—

Omit "Mysore"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 15—

for "existing State of Travancore-Cochin, the new State of Kerala" *substitute*:

"existing States of Travancore-Cochin and Mysore, the new State of Kerala and Karnataka respectively."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, lines 20 and 21—

for "and in relation to the new State of Kerala, the existing State of Travancore-Cochin" *substitute*:

"and in relation to the new States of Kerala and Karnataka, the existing State of Travancore-Cochin and Mysore."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 25—

after "Travancore-Cochin" *insert* "and Mysore"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 27—

after "Kerala" *insert* "and Karanataka"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stood part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we take up clause 3. There are no Government amendments to this clause. Does any Member want me to put his amendment to the vote of the House?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Amendment No. 217, Sir.

Shri Raghavachari: Amendment No. 66.

Shri Bhankargauda Patil (Belgaum South): I beg to withdraw my amendment No. 132.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Sir, I rise to a point of order. In regard to the first two groups of clauses, which we have discussed, the hon. Home Minister answered only one point. You were pleased to direct that the Home Minister may answer some other points also. We want to know whether the other points will be answered.

Mr. Speaker: Reply to all the formal amendments is over now. The boundary question arises only after clause 8 is taken up.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In clause 2, we had an amendment involving certain constitutional issues. It has not been answered. If we go on voting now, there is no end.

Shri Nambiar: I want the name of Madras State to be changed to Tamilnad.

I do not know what the reaction of the Minister is:

Mr. Speaker: His amendment will come under clause 4.

I may straightway say that all the points raised in a debate again and again need not be answered. It is not absolutely necessary to answer all the points raised. It is left to the Minister to answer what he considers important. If he feels that a reply to a particular point is very necessary, he will naturally answer. If he does not answer, the House or the hon. Member concerned may take it that an answer is not necessary. In important matters of policy, the hon. Minister will certainly answer and I will also ask him whether he has anything to say on those points which are important. Every other detail need not be answered by the hon. Minister and we cannot insist that he should answer every detail.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What you said is the normal procedure. But in cases like the present one, an extraordinary procedure was adopted and at every stage, you said—and I am sure the Home Minister agreed—that a reply to the points will be given, before each group of clauses is voted upon. So, the groups of clauses were carried forward. Now, there is a residue of problems such as the Boundaries question and one or two other problems such as the zonal councils. So, it is better that the hon. Home Minister answers the points before we put the amendments to the vote.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We have already voted upon clause 2 which involved a very important amendment. We could not get an answer at all,

Mr. Speaker: It was voted out.

Shri V. P. Nayar: If it is an ordinary question with a formal amendment, we would not have insisted upon a reply. But this is a very extraordinary situation, and I had tabled an amendment to clause 2. I am at a loss to understand what the reaction of the Government is on that matter.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): There should not be any hustling, not even any appearance of hustling.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If the hon. Members want me to reply to any particular question, I would gladly do so. I am also prepared to make a few short remarks if they can be of any help to the House. I have absolutely no desire to withhold anything that worries the House or that may enable the House to consider

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

the position of Government with regard to the proposals that have been made. I am entirely at the disposal of the House, and I am prepared to answer anything or to make comments on any point.

I may just make a few remarks about Part II of the Bill, if you, Sir, will permit me. I would not say much.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; before I take up the other groups of clauses, let the hon. Minister answer to points on clauses 2 to 15.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The first thing is about the "appointed day". I have already accepted the amendment of Shri Gurupadaswamy. So, instead of 1st October, this scheme which is incorporated in this Bill will be launched on the 1st of November. I do not think it is necessary for me to explain the reasons. In fact, we will have to labour hard even to get through all the preliminaries by the 1st of November. So, that is the reason why I have accepted that amendment.

Certain proposals have been made in the House about the change in the names proposed for certain States. One is that Mysore should be called Karnataka. As the hon. Members are aware, the Mysore legislature wants 'Mysore' to continue. We considered this question in the Joint Committee and felt that in the totality of circumstances in which this proposal was embodied in the Bill, it would be advisable to retain the name 'Mysore'. The leaders of Mysore were somewhat reluctant to join the other districts which will now form part of the bigger Mysore State. Their reluctance was, however, overcome and they were persuaded to accept this proposal for a bigger Mysore State on the understanding that the name 'Mysore' would be retained. So, in the circumstances, it would not be desirable to make any change.

A suggestion has also been made that for 'Madras' 'Tamilnad' should be substituted. The question was considered by the Madras legislature itself and it did not prefer the name of 'Tamilnad' for Madras. So, we have retained 'Madras'—the existing name of that State.

About Andhra too, several proposals have been made. The original term that was used in the Bill was 'Andhra-Telangana', but, in view of the recommendations made by both the legislatures of Andhra and Hyderabad, it was considered desirable to substitute 'Andhra Pradesh' for 'Andhra-Telangana'. I hope all these changes that have been made will be acceptable to the House.

There was also a suggestion that the groupings of the States, such as Part A, Part B and Part C, should not continue. Of course, we have made it clear throughout that there will be no groupings of the States as A, B and C in future. But we have, for the present, followed the terminology given in the Constitution, and that is why these letters appear. When the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill is passed, then, we will have only States and Centrally administered areas.

The proposals for territorial adjustments exceed 170. Many of them are overlapping. It is obviously impossible for the House to examine these proposals on their merits. No House can deal with these matters of detail in a hurried way. These questions were considered first by the States Reorganisation Commission, and to the extent it was feasible, also by the Joint Committee. I would also remind the hon. Members that the Commission has laid down certain principles which were generally approved by the House, and in the light of the criteria laid down by the Commission, they had carved out these various States. The Commission, in their report, laid down or rather defined these principles with great precision. Ordinarily, they were not prepared to transfer any area on the basis of less than a district. In special cases, for overwhelming reasons, they were prepared to come down to talukas. They had prescribed that so far as linguistic proposals were concerned, they would not make any change where the percentage of the people speaking any language was below 70 per cent. It is in accordance with these principles that the Commission reached its decisions. The Government has followed the decisions of the Commission.

1 P.M.

I know that with regard to some of the territorial matters, there is still a strong desire for readjustment. I made an effort in the Joint Committee to secure some sort of an agreement between the Members representing the States concerned. Unfortunately, we did not succeed. Then, similar attempts were laso made while the Bill was under discussion in the House, but with no better results. Now, as hon. Members are aware, the zonal councils have been authorised to deal with all these boundary matters pertaining to readjustment of territories lying on the common borders of the States. I hope that when the States are formed, the zonal councils will meet and endeavour to resolve the disputes, because after all, the goodwill of neighbours is of much greater value than a small patch of territory; and, it should be possible for the States concerned to settle these minor differences between themselves.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The Madras Government and the Andhra Government sat together for three long years for solving the problems; but, they failed to arrive at an agreement and they asked for a boundary commission. The Mysore Government asked for a boundary commission. How can you expect these Governments to solve their disputes?

Pandit G. B. Pant: It may be so; but, my impression is also slightly different that, if the States Reorganisation Commission had not been functioning, probably they would have settled their differences.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That too came in the way of their resolving the differences between themselves

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: But, they asked for a boundary commission.

Pandit G. B. Pant: They sometimes asked for it and sometimes they again withdrew their request for a boundary commission. I have no desire, as I said, to come in the way of a satisfactory settlement. I have made such attempts myself and I shall continue to make as much efforts as I can; I may have some sort of connection with the zonal councils also So, I will strive so far as it lies with me to bring about an understanding between the States concerned.

The question of a boundary commission is also not free from difficulties. Even if we appoint a boundary commission, there is a great deal of tug with sometimes more than the necessary amount of vigour and the relations become somewhat embittered. So, it may be perhaps a counsel of despair. Ultimately one may have to do it, but even if the boundary commission reaches a decision, it does not by itself settle the question. The matter again comes to Parliament. As hon. Members are aware, Dr. Mishra's report about Bellary came to Parliament and he received more of bricks than of bouquets. So, even the findings of a boundary commission need not necessarily prove satisfactory. There may be difficulties even there.

My appeal to the House is this. We have been engaged in a very huge undertaking for the last many months. The country has been subjected to tremendous strain. It requires a little easy time, so that this ferment may subside or evaporate and the tension may be relaxed.

[Pandit G. B. Pant]

There were, in fact, very earnest proposals from prominent Members of this House to the effect that this entire Bill should be kept in abeyance for an indefinite period. If we cannot do that, we can at least for the time being concentrate only on the enormous amount of work that will have to be done after the Bill has been passed and then give a secondary place to the outstanding problems. They must be solved. I do not mean that they should be shelved; they must be solved.

Shri Raghvachari: There should be some agency to solve them.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The agencies are ourselves; we, the Members of this House, belonging to different States, should sit together and solve these problems. But, I say that an effort will be made by the zonal councils. At least, there should be enough time for Members to settle down to business and for normalcy to be restored. After all efforts have been made, if really there are some serious problems which call for special attention, the Government will have to take stock of the situation to see what is necessary, desirable and likely to satisfy the States concerned.

Shri S. S. More: Is it not a fact that even if we do not include a relevant clause providing for the appointment of a boundary commission, the Government, in their own executive capacity, can at appropriate times exercise their powers and appoint a boundary commission or other suitable agency for solving all these problems? That power is ultimately with the Government.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I quite agree.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister is not in favour of a boundary commission and says the zonal councils will do that work. According to the clause, decisions in the zonal council will be based on a majority vote. Are we to take it that even on the question of boundaries, there will be voting within the zonal council and on that basis, boundaries will be decided?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The decisions of the zonal councils are not binding; they are only of an advisory character. So, whatever decision is taken by the zonal councils, it will be communicated to the States concerned. It will have, I hope, at least some moral force. But, as I said, we will continue our efforts to reach satisfactory solutions. After all, this House has succeeded in reaching decisions......

Shri Gadgil: Do I understand the Home Minister correctly if I say that if efforts at the mutual level fail, the Government pledges itself to solve this?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I hope efforts will not fail.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I draw the attention of the House to one point of substance in connection with the statement made by the Home Minister? In response to his repeated invitations in the Joint Committee and outside, Members on the Joint Committee and from the House proper met, the latest example being the meeting of 42 Members from Andhra, Karnakata and Maharashtra. After two days' session, a formula was conveyed to the Home Minister under the impression that as a result of those efforts, the Home Minister would bring in consequential amendments to dispose of the boundary disputes between Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Even after this formula was conveyed to the Home Minister, I find there are no official amendments to bring about a solution of the disputes between Andhra, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I did not know that the views of some of the Members of this House had been conveyed to me as a mandate for my putting in an amendment. If I had felt that it was of that character......

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It was in response to the suggestion of the Home Minister that we met and had a two days' session.

Pandit G. B. Pant: My request was not for a formula, because my own feeling is this. So far as these differences are concerned, they can be settled better if we have no rigid formula than by sticking to a particular formula. Otherwise, we have a formula already, a formula that was proposed by the Dar Commission. That has been approved by the States Reorganisation Commission and we cannot lightly tamper with that. But specific questions can be taken up and settled by the parties concerned without being fettered by any rigid formula. I wanted, not a formula, but a solution of the problems, a settlement of the disputes. Anyway, I am there at the service of the States which have not yet been able to compose their differences. I hope the Zonal Councils will be able to show better results, and if everything fails and if the problem is really of a special significance and there are special circumstances, the Government will take stock of the situation and see how it can be helped.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Article 263 may be invoked.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I know which particular article you are referring to. Government has always the authority to appoint a Boundary Commission. It does not require any provision in the law.

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): May I enquire from the hon. the Home Minister, in view of the Bihar Government's insistence on the wishes of the people being the criterion and in view of the fact that Orissa is agreeable to that criterion, what is the reaction of the Government of India and what is standing in the way of satisfying Orissa's demand to the Seraikella Sub-division?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, the States Reorganisation Commission, I think, made their utmost effort to see if they could make any concession in favour of Orissa. They did not find it possible to do so. We are being guided by the report and recommendations of that Commission. And the Orissa dispute cannot, in any case, be regarded as a border dispute. It is something entirely different, much bigger in character. And even if other problems, which are for the adjustment of boundaries, are considered in a different way, I do not think that the bigger problem of Orissa will come within that category.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): May I point out that originally, in 1948, when there was a dispute between Bihar and Orissa over that territory, namely the Seraikella Sub-division, the Bavdekar Tribunal was appointed to determine the wishes of the people and to look into other administrative conveniences and so on and so forth. That was never done. And because of the trouble between the two Governments, the Government here decided in favour of Bihar, and the Chief Minister of Orissa at that time surrendered the two ex-States to Bihar. Since then, if the States Reorganisation Commission had determined the wishes of the people, we would have been satisfied. But the Commission did not do so. And then lately, when the Bihar Government has wanted to determine the wishes of the people in other areas, why not in this area? In continuation of that principle a Boundary Commission would ascertain the wishes of the people and their verdict would be final.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think the States Reorganisation Commission was bigger than the Bavdekar Commission even if it had been appointed and had considered all the relevant aspects of the problem. Anyway, Orissa is not in dispute here, it is quite intact!

Shri R. N. S. Deo: From what the hon. Minister said regarding the S.R.C.s recommendations, may I

[Shri R. N. S. Deo]

point out that the main difficulty standing in the way of the S.R.C. recommending the transfer of the Seraikella Sub-division or any part of it to Orissa was the recommendation for the transfer of Manbhum South to Bengal; and in that case Dhalbhum Sub-division would have become an enclave cut off from the rest of Bihar. But that position has entirely changed as a result of the modified decision of the Government of India to retain Chandil thana and Patamda thana of Barabhum in Bihar. So no longer will Dhalbhum Sub-division be cut off from Bihar, even if this Sub-division is transferred to Orissa. Under these circumstances, the S.R.C's. recommendations which were based on a different set of circumstances having changed, there is a clear case for reconsideration. May I know the hon. Minister's reaction to this?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Sir, I am sorry that the question has been put—because the answer will not be very helpful. I have reconsidered the matter even in the light of what has now been repeated and feel that the S.R.C. decision need not be disturbed.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I draw the hon. Minister's attention to the fact that one principle was applied in respect of Kollegal and another in respect of Shenkottah, where an unpopulated area has been divided while in Kollegal it has not been done? And the boundary has been varied in a manner even different from what was intended in the original Bill.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, that shows the danger that we would have to face if we again take up these problems and stir up disputes which either have been forgotten or can well be resolved by mutual consultation and agreement.

An Hon. Member: Or suppressed.

Shri Raghavachari: The Home Minister says that things have been recommended by the Commission. Though they unanimously recommended the transfer of Bellary to Andhra, there is nothing done about it. And our amendments are there. Those principles which are convenient are adopted, those which are not convenient to Government are rejected.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well, I do not know what is convenient to Government. Government is guided by what is right. (*Some Hon. Members:* No) And what is right is convenient.

Shri S. S. More: Does it mean that the S.R.C. was not guided by what is right and just?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The S.R.C. was guided and so have been we. But opinions may differ between two persons as to what is right and just.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The short point about Bellary is this. Government is committed to implement the unanimous recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission. There are two weighty sections, voluminous sections of the Report as to why Bellary should go to Andhra. May I know from the hon. the Home Minister as to why Government have rejected that recommendation of the S.R.C. which was unanimous?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Again, I think the question has not been posed in the light of the circumstances which have resulted in the decision that the Government has taken. Bellary has been the subject of adjudication, if we may say so, of investigation previously, and certain proposals had been made. In accordance with those proposals certain territorial adjustments were made and Bellary was transferred to Mysore. Well, the Commission said that for the implementation of the Tungabhadra project it will be desirable to have certain talukas of it transferred to Andhra. The main purpose was to ensure the smooth working of the

Tungabhadra project. The matter was considered in consultation with the leaders of the States concerned, and after adequate guarantee had been obtained for the implementation and smooth working of the Tungabhadra project it was considered proper to maintain the existing arrangement. I do not mean to say that everyone must necessarily accept or agree to this view. But I have given my explanation as to why this decision was taken.

Well, Sir, I think I have stood the cross-examination well.

Shri Nambiar: You still have to.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I hope there is no particular point on which a reply is wanted from me.

Shri Nambiar: What would be the position of the Malabar M.L.As. who are going to discontinue or rather going to become dead on the appointed day due to the fact that the whole of Malabar is going to be added to Travancore-Cochin, which is under the protectorate of the President?

Pandit G. B. Pant: Well......

Shri V. P. Nayar: I may add to what my hon. friend has said......

Pandit G. B. Pant: You had your say. Now you want my answer.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Along with that, the hon. Home Minister may be pleased to give an answer to the point raised in amendment No. 146 that persons who immediately before the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly were members of that Assembly be members of the new Assembly and the Assembly be reconstituted.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The position with regard to Malabar and Travancore-Cochin, which will now form the units of a composite State, has been determined in accordance with the developments that have taken place in recent months. At present, Travancore-Cochin has no legislature. Its legislature has been dissolved. The President is running the administration of this State. Now Malabar is being attached to Travancore-Cochin on the appointed day. The southern taluks are being transferred to Tamilnad and Malabar is being attached to Travancore-Cochin. Now, Travancore-Cochin having no legislature, the members of Malabar by themselves cannot form a legislature. We cannot revive the legislature simply by saying that the old legislature will function again. Unless there are fresh elections a new legislature cannot be formed even in Travancore-Cochin, which is a separate State by itself. Now, are we going to hold elections in Travancore-Cochin now and to have general elections again early next year? Nobody would like to have two elections in the course of a few months.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In that case, after November 1st when the Act comes into force, what is going to be the position of the areas which are going to be tagged on to Travancore-Cochin because there is no provision under the Constitution to extend President's rule from one State to another or portions thereof? What will be the position of that district?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think that Travancore-Cochin and Malabar will join hands on the 1st of November and will see that the desirability....

Shri V. P. Nayar: The Home Minister has not probably understood the point which I raise.

Mr. Speaker: He has understood the point. Apart from the whole district, one village is added. What happens to Travancore-Cochin will happen to that portion also.

Shri Kamath: On a point of order. The proclamation referred to only Travancore-Cochin State and not to Kerala.

Shri S. S. More: Parliament has the power to extend a proclamation. To that extent, Parliament can extend the ambit of the original proclamation. But my point is that the President's proclamation can be revoked and if the proclamation is revoked, it would also mean—at least

[Shri S. S. More]

some of us hold that view—the revival of the legislature which has been dissolved. But it is a legal point which cannot be discussed across this table. Section 93 of the Government of India Act......

Mr. Speaker: If it has been suspended, it is another matter.

Shri S. S. More: It is a point which I don't want to argue now. I assume his mind will be open to our argument in the chamber, if necessary.

Pandit G. B. Pant: My mind is always open, I may assure you.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Can we come and discuss with you?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I will be happy.

Shri Nambiar: Now, all the M.L.As. from Malabar will have no seat......

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is not an argument. That is rather a sort of injunction.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): May I point out to the hon. Home Minister that in connection with the Boundary Commission, as pointed out by Dr. Lanka Sundaram, members of Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra met for two days and our Maharashtra friends conceded that certain areas should go to Andhra. But they are not prepared to take the blame or whatever it is. Nobody wants to take the responsibility. In such cases, is it not essential that a judicial award is given through a boundary commission? No one who has got anything is prepared to give it to the other, even if justice demands it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think you will not like me to repeat what I have stated. If nobody is prepared to take the responsibility, we will take the responsibility. All of us must be prepared to take the responsibility.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Then it is for your shoulders.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am prepared to take up every responsibility that is entrusted to me.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh (Kolaba): I was not very willing to participate in this question and answer and cross examination but the hon. Home Minister asked a little while ago whether there was anything else he could answer. I wanted to point out that he has not answered any of the points I have raised in regard to the boundary disputes, particularly relating to Belgaum and Karwar and some of the tehsils. He has only dealt with the point I have made about the zonal council. I pointed out that by following the S. R. C. recommendation we were inflicting avoidable hardship on a very large number of people. Somebody said about four crores of people being affected—I do not know the figures.

Shri S. S. More: Five lakhs.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The minorities created by the border disputes were about 40 million, that is, four crores This particular section contains about 5 lakhs people. Maharashtra has more disputes than any other State because it is constituted, some with Madhya Pradesh, some with Andhra and some with Mysore. Therefore, the total number of people in Maharashtra or who should be in Maharashtra that would be affected must be very large.

An Hon. Member: About a million.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I ask: why is it necessary to adhere to other principles when you are dealing with territorial reorganisation? It is just as easy to draw the line with villages as units. I do not want to repeat my previous speech, but I point out that in addition to this argument I used another argument and that is about the non-Maharashtrian population, which in many areas would be unnecessarily included in Maharashtra *if* you were to follow the S.R.C. recommendations. It is not a question of transferring of population. They are part of the composite State as it exists today.

I will just add one more word. I very much appreciate the point made by Dr. Rama Rao. We have no disputes with Andhra. We should like to hand over to them the areas that we think rightly belong to them and to receive from them other areas if there are any fit to be transferred. But, I understand—I am not responsible for the Maharashtrian leadership—that they are afraid or apprehensive of handing over certain areas for fear of losing something without getting anything in return elsewhere. It is only that that is preventing them, I imagine. So far as Sirivancha is concerned, since all arguments are in favour of transferring that area to Andhra, it ought to go to Andhra. These matters have not been referred to by the hon. Home Minister.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have already to any specific dispute nor to any particular territorial area. But with regard to these particular areas, Belgaum. Karwar etc. these decisions were taken by Government in consultation with Mr. Deshmukh. He even accepted the principle that is given in the States Reorganisation Commission Report.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have already said that on mature consideration I feel they are wrong.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We have not yet reached that stage and when we also feel that they are wrong, we will revise our opinion. For the rest I have said what I had to say. I am not going to take up individual cases here in the House.

As to the other matters, I wonder if I have got much to say.

Shri Kamath: One last point.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Do not go back to subjects which have been disposed of

Shri Kamath: I always go forward. not go back like you. What are the insuperable obstacles to the dissolution of the Andhra Assembly and the ordering of fresh elections for the Andhra Assembly along with the rest of Andhra Pradesh in the next year or whenever that comes, instead of amending the Constitution to extend the life of the present Andhra Legislative Assembly? What are the obstacles to that ?

Pandit G. B. Pant: The people of Andhra are not anxious to have......

Shri Nambiar: They are anxious.

Pandit G. B. Pant: ......fresh elections.

Shri Gadgil: May I know what politicians are ever eager for elections?

Pandit G. B. Pant: By the people of Andhra......

Shri Kamath: The Andhra Congress is not anxious.

Shri B. Y. Reddy (Karimnagar): The people are anxious.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The majority of the Members in the Legislature for the time being represent Andhra and they are not anxious whether they belong to the Congress or the P.S.P. or to the Communist Party or any other.

Shri Kamath: Please speak for the Congress, not for the P.S.P.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It is not fair......

Shri Kamath: What is not fair?

Pandit G. B. Pant: ....to ask a State which had had to undergo the worry, the labour and the expense which every general election involves....

Shri Gadgil: And the uncertainty also.

Pandit G. B. Pant: ......less than two years ago, to go in for elections again. We cannot agree with that view.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It contradicts what the hon. Home Minister said at the time the President's Proclamation was approved by this House. Then he said: "If general elections are ordered in Travancore-Cochin today, when the

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

new States are formed by October 1, we will have to go in for another general election. Therefore, it need not be held now." That was the answer he gave then. Now the answer seems to be different

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is exactly what I said today, hat we cannot have fresh elections now as we will have general elections within a few months. and by the time these elections are completed we will have to go in for the general elections. I think you appreciate what I say but you do not like to say so.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Why not say straightaway: "We do not want the Congress to go out of power"?

Shri Kamath: Be honest about it.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna) *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: There must be an end to this.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: One point I have been raising again and again. I want a reply from the Home Minister with regard to my amendment about the merger of Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda and Jalaun districts of Uttar Pradesh in Madhya Pradesh. I would like to hear from him at least with regard to Lalitpur which is a pocket in Madhya Pradesh which the great Uttar Pradesh is not prepared to concede.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: What I have I keep!

Pandit G. B. Pant: The Bill does not contain any proposal about Uttar Pradesh. It was not referred to Uttar Pradesh. It is for Shri Deshpande to pursue it with the Government of Uttar Pradesh to surrender the areas to Madhya Pradesh, but Madhya Pradesh is big enough. Let it function for some time and after it has assimilated and digested the very big loaf that it has now to handle, the time will ceme for further assimilation. Anyhow, the time is not ripe yet.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I put one question? So far as the zonal councils are concerned, you have kept the border disputes within their jurisdiction. May I just enquire whether these zonal councils will be competent to appoint boundary commissions if they so choose?

Pandit G. B. Pant: You as a lawyer I think, are in a better position to decide that than I am.

Shri S. S. More: They should be called arbitrators.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said it is only advisory.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I am not rising to put any question. This is the lunch interval and you cannot put any amendment to vote. That is the convention. That is why this question hour is going on!

Shri Nambiar: The point about safeguarding minorities has not been answered. That is an important issue because there is so much fear among the minorities that their interests may not be looked after carefully by the new States. Is Government prepared to add any provision to improve the situation?

Pandit G. B. Pant: About safeguards for minorities, I have made the position of Government clear more than once. I do not think it is necessary for me to say more because, as you, Sir, have already ruled, this question will come when the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is taken up. But my anxiety to do all that is reasonably, proper and necessary and feasible to safeguard the interests of linguistic minorities. is no less than that of any other Member in this House.

Shri B. Y. Reddy: Some safeguard must be provided, that is the point.

Mr. Speaker: He has said so. Hon. Members must be attentive. He said that in this Bill no provision can be made. They will all be considered at the time of the amendment to the Constitution and he says he is no less interested than any other hon. Member.

Shri Nambiar: Even yesterday we had another difficulty. We are amending only article 320 and there we cannot and all other safeguards.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How does the hon. Member say that? He is entirely wrong. Certainly all the possible safeguards including those described by the S.R.C. will be within its purview. The general subject of linguistic minority safeguards is there in the Constitution.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): The hon. Minister should reply to the whole discussion.

Mr. Speaker: He has replied to clauses 2 to 15. Regarding clauses 16 to 49 he may reply immediately.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Why not we adjourn for one hour? It must be a great strain on the Home Minister.

Shri Gadgil: That will allow time for lunch.

Pandit G. B. Pant: About the zonal councils as hon. Members are aware, the provisions have been amplified in the Joint Committee. Now, not only the States which are included in a zone can meet and deal with matters of common interest, but two or more zonal councils also can be invited to deal with problems that may affect them. So, the scope of the zonal councils has been expanded and enlarged. There have been various suggestions about the zonal councils in this House. Some hon. Members have suggested that zonal councils should be given statutory powers and some others that zonal councils should have also executive powers. I do not want to go beyond what we have already provided in the Bill, that is, the zonal councils should, to start with, have only advisory capacity. The States have under the Constitution autonomouspowers with regard to matters which are enlisted in the State List. So, we do not want to encroach upon their domain. But, at the same time, we want to have some agency which would enable the States to combine together for their common development and also for promoting a better atmosphere and for settling matters which might otherwise create bitterness by mutual agreement and adjustment. So, at the present stage I think we should be satisfied with the zones as they are formed. Because of this change in clauses 8, 9 and 10 which now will be substituted by a bigger bi-lingual State for Bombay, all the States that were meant for the Western Zone will now form one State. So, it is proposed that Karnataka should be taken away from the Southern Zone and attached to Bombay.

Dr. Rama Rao *rose.*

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish all the points he has. Then I will allow hon. Members to put questions.

Dr. Rama Rao: I want to suggest that as a special case we may adjourn now and meet at 2-30 or 2-45.

Shri Kamath: He is labouring under severe strain.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as the States mentioned in the Bill are concerned, their representation in the Rajya Sabha hereafter has been indicated. There are some other States such as Assam, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, provision has been made in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to enable them to benefit by the rule which determines the quota to be allotted to the different States. Presumably, their representation in the Rajya Sabha or in the Lok Sabha will go up in consequence of the increase in numbers. But they have not been mentioned here, as this Bill does not deal with those States.

The proposal has been made here for setting up a Legislative Council for the new State of Madhya Pradesh. As there is a strong desire, I am prepared to accept the amendment

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which proposes the establishment of a Legislative Council in the new State of Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): May I know whether the Andhras' claim for Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi will be conceded by the Government, since nearly 70 per cent of the people of that area there are Andhras?

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member appears to have come only just now.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): May I answer the hon. Member?

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary, I am not allowing hon. Members to reply to other hon. Members.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I had given notice of a certain amendment to the effect that when the new States are formed....

Mr. Speaker: Let the Minister answer all the points which he has himself noted. Thereafter, I shall allow the hon. Member.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I th ght he had finished.

Mr. Speaker: In the meanwhile, he was interrupted.

Shri B. Y. Reddy: May I ask one thing regarding zonal councils, which he has already dealt with?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may hold themselves in patience for a while. First let the Minister finish.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It has been suggested, perhaps by Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, that the number of associate members prescribed for the Delimitation Commission should be raised from five to seven. I am prepared to accept that proposal too.

Some suggestions have already been made for setting up a Legislative Council for Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is not a new State. It will now have a bigger area, when Telangana is added to Andhra Pradesh. There is the procedure prescribed in the Constitution, which requires that the Assembly should pass a resolution, whenever it desires a Legislative Council to be set up. So as soon as that is done, we will set it up or if the Members of Andhra are really very keen about it......

Shri B. Y. Reddy: They are not.

Dr. Rama Rao: We are opposed to it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So there is difference of opinion.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): We are keen about it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If they are keen about it, we may just consider if a provision can be made in the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: In the Joint Committee, it was agreed to leave it to the future Legislature of Andhra Pradesh. I hope you are not reopening it now.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am quite willing to do it. So, I have not stated that it will be set up there.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bangalore North): I want to ask a question in connection with the number of members of the Legislative Assembly of Mysore.

Padnit G. B. Pant: There is a very keen desire, almost a yearning on the part of Mysore Members that 26 more members should be added to the number there bas been allotted to their Assembly. Out of regard for their wishes, I am prepared to surrender my own views. So, they will have 26 more.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Minister finished all the points?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I had not thought even of saying all that I have said.

Dr. Rama Bao: We can rise and again meet at about 2.30 P.M.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have tabled an amendment relating to the service conditions of the employees when the new States are formed. It specifies what should be the service conditions, pay and other things, of the government servants when the new States are formed, because the conditions are different in different parts of the country. When a group of people are transferred from one State to another, what should be their position? My amendment provides.

> "Provided when the new State is formed, all persons in the service of Government and also in quasi-Governmental institutions and local boards, shall have the minimum pay and allowances equal to the highest of the minimum pay and allowances for that class of officials in the areas which comprise the new State."

I want to add a provisio to the above effect. If the Minister could give us some idea about this matter and if he could give us a guarantee that this will be secured, then I do not even want to press my amendment.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as that goes, we do not want a single government servant to suffer on account of the reorganisation of States. Every one will I hope, continue to serve in the bigger State which will now include also the area in which he may have been serving. As to his salary and emoluments, no salaries will be reduced. Whatever salary one may be receiving, even if it be higher than the rates which are permissible in other parts of the States which are now unified with that particular area, the higher salary grade should not, on that account, be reduced.

For the future, of course, every State is free to deal with all matters as it likes. We cannot bind their hands. But we do not want anyone's salary to be reduced on the ground that the scales of salary now permissible in certain parts of the States which are now being transferred to the bigger unit are low.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have given an amendment seeking to introduce a new clause 31-A, for restoring the Assembly which has been dissolved. According to me. this House has approved the President's Proclamation...

Mr. Speaker: This has alreadv been referred to.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not the point I wanted to make.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow the hon. Member. There must be an end to this. Shri S. S. More had raised this very point a little while ago.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Will you kindly hear me?

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member already.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The point I want to raise has not been referred to so far.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. S. More has already stated this point that it is open to withdraw the Proclamation and then restore it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not the point that I want to raise. My point is whether Government have considered the possibility of introducing any legislation, because article 4 of the Constitution, according to us. gives us the necessary powers. I want to know whether that aspect has been considered in its legal aspect on the legal side.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Government consider every point before taking a decision.

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram): I would request the Home Minister to clarify one point regarding Malabar. What is the constitutional position of Malabar from 1st November 1956, the appointed day, until the general elections are held? What is the governmental structure for carrying out the administration of Malabar?

Mr. Speaker: This point has already been raised, and it has been answered.

Shri Pocker Saheb: The original Bill had provided that Malabar will be treated on the same basis as other parts. But in the Bill as amended by the Joint Committee, we find in clause 30 the words 'save Malabar', that is to say, that Malabar will be exempted from the operation of this clause, which applies to other new States. Under this clause, members representing certain constituencies which are transferred to a new State shall continue to be members of the new State representing the corresponding constituencies. A further clause is also added that the sitting members from Malabar in the Madras Legislative Assembly shall cease to be members thereof from the appointed day. I have no quarrel with that. But what is the conception of the Government so far as the status of the members from Malabar are concerned as from appointed day until new elections are held? The hon. Home Minister was saying, when a question was put as regards the revival of popular Government in T .C. State, that it was not at all advisable to have elections between the appointed day and the next general elections. But there is a provision in clause 27 of the Bill, which says:

> "As soon as may be after the appointed day, bye-elections shall be held to fill the vacancies existing on the appointed day in the seats of Kerala, Madras and Mysore and to the Part C State of Bombay."

Of course, Bombay is removed from that position by an amendment.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to say is this. He finds an inconsistency between the one and the other. As soon as Malabar is detached, the erstwhile members of Malabar in the Madras Assembly cannot be tagged on to any Legislative Assembly because there is none in Travancore-Cochin. All the same, there is another clause which says that bye-elections can be held for filling the existing seats for Madras, Bombay and Kerala. Bombay is now detached. There may be anything so far as Madras is concerned. But what is the position of Kerala?

Shri Pocker Saheb: What is the constitutional position of Malabar? That has to be clarified.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think I have answered this point. Malabar will form part of the Kerala. It will be governed in the manner in which the rest of Kerala will be governed. When Malabar is merged in Kerala, Malabar cannot have a different set of administrators or a different system of government from the rest of Kerala.

Shri B. Y. Reddy: What will become of those MLAs?

Shri Pocker Saheb: Under article 168 of the Constitution, every State shall have a legislature. What do the Government do with that? As it is, Malabar is left in the air between the appointed day and the date of the general elections

Shri Kamath: Election emergency.

Mr. Speaker: I think all questions have been answered.

Several Hon. Members rose.

Pandit G. B. Pant: We may take up certain consequential amendments that follow after the acceptance of the date 1st November or 1st October.

Mr. Speaker: I can go on with the voting now.

Shri Kamath: No. Sir. You can not hustle this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of hustling. Nobody would have been allowed so much time. A number of questions have been asked. It is unprecedented in this House. I have allowed sufficient number of questions. There is no use using the word 'hustling' in this matter again and again.

Shri Kamath: You assured us that after he finished speaking you would let us raise these points,

Mr. Speaker: I said so. One hon. Member went on delivering a speech here. Now another hon. Member wants to do the same. What is the point in the hon. Member has got?

Shri Kamath: I am constrained to bring this matter to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. You will recall that last time his colleague was busy in an intimate chit-chat with another hon. Member, and it was only when you drew his attention that he listened to us. That is why I must raise these important points with regard to the Delimitation Commission.

My hon. friend, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, and myself referred to this matter. There are two or three points connected with this which, I hope, the Home Minister would carefully consider. One is, why public sittings of the Commission should not be held. You will appreciate that with regard to many States, particularly my own State of Madhya Pradesh, the constituencies, especially parliamentary constituencies, of almost everyone will be affected by this reorganisation, because if one border district is affected, it will lead to repercussions in another, then the adjoining district and so on. In this way, the chain reaction will go on. Therefore, it is very necessary that the Delimitation Commission must hold public sittings at least in those States which are most affected by States reorganisation.

The next pont is—both Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy and myself emphasised this point—that you, Mr. Speaker, should be empowered to nominate associate members of the Commission in each State.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Including?

Shri Kamath: I make no distinction. All States, Andhra Madhya Pradesh and so on. You will remember that in the last Parliament, this was so. The speaker was empowered to nominate associate members on the Commission. The Delimitation Commission Act was also passed with some provision of this nature. Now, suddenly this change has been made in this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: It is enough if the point is mentioned. Arguments need not be given, because one or the other of the hon. Ministers in charge of the Home Ministry has been here.

Shri Kamath: The first point is regarding public sittings. The second point is that Mr. Speaker should be empowered to nominate associate members as heretofore. Thirdly, I hope when the matter of nomination of associate members comes—I hope the House will see to it that you are empowered to do so—Opposition Members will be associated with the Commission not merely in mathematical proportion to their numbers in this House, but certainly with regard to the importance of the Opposition in a parliamentary democracy. I hope this will be borne in mind.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: *Pro-rata*

श्री गो० बा० खेडकर (बुलडाना-अकोला) : इस बिल में महाराष्ट्र के वास्ते ४० पार्लियामेंटरी सीट्स और २४० असेंबली सीट्स निश्चित की थीं लेकिन सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने इस को दुरुस्त कर के २४० के स्थान पर २८० असेम्बली सीट्स महाराष्ट्र के लिये निश्चित कर दी थीं । इसी तरह से सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने गुजरात को २२ पार्लियामेंट की सीट्स दी थीं और १५४ असेम्बली की सीट्स दी थीं । अब इस में जो नया बम्बई राज्य बनाया जा रहा है उस को ६६ पार्लियामेंट की सीट्स और ३९६ असेम्बली की सीट्स दी गई हैं । सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने गुजरात को २२ पार्लियामेंटरी सीट्स और १५४ असेम्बली सीट्स दी थीं, और महाराष्ट्र को २८० असेम्बली सीट्स दी थीं । अब इन दोनों में बम्बई को और मिलाया जा रहा है । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस संयुक्त राज्य को ३९६ के बजाय ४८० असेम्बली सीट्स देनी चाहिये । मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को इस राज्य में भी कर्नाटक की तरह एक पार्लियामेंटरी सीट के पीछे ७ असेम्बली सीट्स देनी चाहिये । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जैसे कर्नाटक का मामला सहानुभूतिपूर्वक तै किया गया उसी तरह से इस राज्य का मामला भी सहानुभूतिपूर्वक ही किया जायेगा ।

Pandit G. B. Pant: The Delimitation Commission will have to do a lot of work within a very limited and short time. So its proceedings should be conducted in a businesslike manner and there should be little disturbance and little interference with the work that it has to do. So far as the sittings go, I do not know if there is any provision in the Bill to the effect that they should meet *in camera.* If Shri Kamath will tell me which particular clause has that provision, I will just consider that. But I have no recollection of any such clause myself.

Shri K. K. Basu: There was a specific provision for public sittings in the other Act. But there is no such provision in this legislation

Shri Kamath: I was told by my colleagues who were on the Joint Committee that the matter was raised there and the Home Minister said that it would be difficult to provide for public sittings because it would entail a lot of time which could not be spared for this work.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The Commission will be naturally free to determine its own procedure. It may hold sittings in the manner it chooses.

Shri Kamath: All right.

Pandit G. B. Pant: May I move these amendments?

Shri Kamath: What about nomination of associate members? Your own powers, Mr. Speaker, are being curtailed. What is the point in curtailing your powers, which you have enjoyed for the last five years? These powers should not be curtailed.

2 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: On the other hand anybody who nominates would like to get relieved of the responsibility. There is always that difficulty.

I shall now put the clauses to the vote of the House.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You cannot put it till half-past-two.

Mr. Speaker: It is not so. The convention observed is this:

> "But if on a division taken on any business between 1 P.M. and 2-30 P.M., it appears that 50 Members are not present, the business shall stand over until 2-30 P.M. the same day or the next sitting of the House, as may be convenient and the next business shall be taken up. The point is that no question will be decided finally which requires a vote of the House between 1 P.M. and 2-30 P.M. if 50 Members are not present, that is, the number of the quorum."

Now more than 50 Members are present here.

I shall take up clause 3. I have been requested to put amendments No. 66, 132 and 217 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 3—

after line 32, add

> "(3) As from the appointed day there shall be added to the State of Andhra Pradesh the territories comprised in revenue firkas of Bellary including Bellary Municipal area, Rupanagudi and Moka in the Bellary taluk of the present Bellary District in Mysore. The said territories.
>
> (a) shall cease to form part of the existing District of Bellary of the State of Mysore, and
>
> (b) shall be included in and become part of Anantapur District in the State of Andhra Pradesh."

The motion was negatived.

Shri Datar: Amendment No. 132 has been withdrawn already.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 217 is barred. I shall put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 25, *insert*:

"(h) Kolar district except Kolar taluk and Malur taluk;

(i) Sirivancha taluk of Chanda district".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page, 3, line 27

for "State of Hyderabad" *substitute*

"States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page, 3, line 28—

for "State of Andhra Pradesh" substitute:

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"State of Andhra".

Page 3—
after line 25, add:

"(h) Kolar District of Mysore."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

Page 3, line 20—

for "and Jukkal circles" *substitute* "circle"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 25—

add at the end—

"Utnoor taluk, Bela circle of Adilabad taluk, Ada and Wakdi circles of Asafabad taluk."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 25, add:

"(h) Bijapur, Dantevade, Konta and Anantgarh taluks of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 25, add:

"(h) Sironcha taluk of Chanda district;

(i) Revenue circle of Chandra Bandi of Raichur taluka in Raichur district;

(j) Mudhole revenue circle of Sedan taluka, Gurmitkal revenue circle of Yadgi taluka and Miryan revenue circle of Chincholi taluka in Gulberga district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 15—

after "Gadwal taluks" *insert*:

"and revenue circles of Chandrabandi, Raichur and Yergiri".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up clause 4.

Shri Nambiar: I would like my amendment No. 147 to be put to vote.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 147 to vote.

The question is:

Page 4, line 2—

add the end:

"hereinafter called the State of Tamilnad".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

[Mr. Speaker]

The question is:

Page 4—

after line 2, add:

"and thereupon this State shall be known as the State of 'Tamilnad'."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
Page 3—

for lines 33 to 37, *substitute*:

"4. As from the appointed day, there shall be formed a new Part A State to be known as "Tamil Nad" comprising the existing State of Madras excluding Malabar and South Kanara districts and including Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks of Trivandrum district. Devicolam and Peermede taluk of Kottayam district and Shencottah taluks of Quilon district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 36—

after "Shencottah taluk" *insert*:

"as it was before the first day of July, 1956."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, line 36—

after "Quilon district" *insert*:

"and Devikulam and Peermede taluks of Kottayam district".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

for lines 1 and 2, *substitute*:

"(b) the taluks of Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode shall be constituted into a district and Shencottah taluk shall form part of Tirunelveli district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

for lines 1 and 2, *substitute*:

"(b) shall be included in, and form part of a new district to be known as Kanyakumari district in the State of Madras."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

after line 2, add—

"(c) the taluks of Devikulam and Peermade shall form part of Madurai district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 3 and 4,—

for clause 4, *substitutes*

"4. (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of Madras the following territories, namely:—

(a) the territories comprised in the Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks of Trivandrum district, and

(b) the territories comprised in the Peermedu and Devikulam taluks of Kotayam district; and

(c) the Shencottah taluk (including Puliyara Hile Pakuthy) of Quilon district; and thereupon the said territories shall cease to form part of the existing state of Travancore-Cochin.

2 (a) The territories specified in clause (a) of sub-section (1) shall form a separate district to be known as Nagarcoil district in the State of Madras;

(b) the territories specified in clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be included in and become part of Mathurai district in the state of Madras, and

(c) the Shencottah taluk (including Puliyara Hile Pakutby) of Quilon district; specified in clause (c) of sub-section (I) shall be included in, and become part of Tirunelveli districts in the State of Madras."

The motion was *negatived.*

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 *was added to the* Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put amendment No. 456 of Shri Sivamurthi Swami to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 4, line 12—

after "Kasaragod taluk" *insert*:

"except the part north of Chandragri River."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put all the other amendments to vote.

The question is:

Page 4—

for line 12, *substitute*:

"(ii) the portion of Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district situated to the south of the Chandragiri river and its northern tributary the Payaswani river;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

omit line 12.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

after line 12, *add*:

"(iii) Gudalur taluk of the Nilagiris district:"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 4,—

omit "Part A"

The *motion was negatived.*

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4,—

for clause 5, *substitute*—

"5. (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be added to the State of Travancore-Cochin the territories comprised in—

(i) Malabar District, excluding the island of Laccadive and Minicoy, and

(ii) Kasaragod taluk of South Canara district; and thereupon the said territories.

(a) shall cease to form part of the State of Madras;

(b) shall form a separate district to be known as Malabar District;

and the State of Travancore-Cochin shall be known as the State of Kerala."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is one amendment to be put to the vote of the House in regard to clause 6. So, I shall put it. The question is:

Page 4, lines 18 and 19—

for "a new Part C State *substitute*:

"a Union Territory."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 *was added to the* Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I shall take up clause 7.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: My amendments No. 457, 458, 459, 461 and 484 may be put to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 25—

for "State of Mysore" substitute "State of Karnatak"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

Page 4, line 29—

after "Kanara districts" *insert*:

"Sholapur city, South Sholapur taluka, Akkalkot taluka in Sholapur district and Jath taluka in South Satara district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 35—

after "Kasargod taluk" *insert*:

"South of Chandragiri River."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4—

after line 38, *add*:

"(f) Madaksira taluk in Anantpur district and Adoni, Alur and Raydurga except Telgu majority firkas in Andhra State 1951 census;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is

Page 4, line 35—

before "South Canara" insert:

"Nilligiri district and Tadwali firka in Coimbatore district and"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 28—

for "*taluka*" *substitute*:

and Khanapur taluks and predominantly Marathi speaking area of Belgaum taluka to be determined by the Boundary Commission and the Nipani Bhag of Chikodi taluka or alternatively the predominantly Marathi speaking area of Chikodi taluka to be determined by a Boundary Commission."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 29—

for "Dharwar and Kanara Districts" *substitute*:

"and Darwar districts and Kanara district except Karwar and Halyal talukas and Supa peta;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 27—

add at the end:

"excluding the territories transferred to the State of Andhra Pradesh by sub-section (3) of section 3."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 29—

for "Kanara" *substitute* "Karwar".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 35—

for "South Kanara district except Kasaragod taluk" *substitute*:

"South Kanara district except the portion of Kasaragod taluk situated to the South of the Chandragiri river and its northern tributary the Payaswani river."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 28—

after "Chandgad taluka" *insert*:

"predominantly Marathi speaking contiguous areas of 180 villages from Khanapur taluka, 83 villages from Belgaum taluka including Belgaum city, 44 villages from Chikodi taluka including Nipani, 22 villages from Hukeri taluka and 10 vilages from Athani taluka".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 28—

after "Chandgad taluka" *insert*:

"and predominantly Marathi speaking contiguous areas of the districts of Belgaum and Kanara to be determined by the Boundary Commission".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 29—

after "Kanara districts" insert:

"except the whole of Karwar taluka, Hallyai taluka and Supa Mahal."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 29—

after "Kanara districts," *insert*:

"Akalkot taluk, South Sholapur taluk and Sholapur city in Sholapur district, Jath taluk of South Satara district and Gadhinglaj and Shirol taluks of Kolhapur district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 35—

omit "except Kasaragod taluk"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 36—

after "Coimbatore district" *insert*:

"Talavadi firka of Gopichettipalyam taluk in Coimbatore district, Nilgiri district and Hosur taluk of Salem district."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 5, lines 2 to 4—

for "and the said Kollegal taluk shall be included in, and become part of. Mysore district, in the new State of Mysore." *substitute*:—

"and the said Kollegal taluk and Talavadi firka shall be included in and become part of Mysore district and the said taluks of Akalkot, South Sholapur, Jath, Gadhinglaj, Shirol and the territory of Sholapur city shall form a district called Sholapur district in the new State of Mysore."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4,—

for lines 28 and 29, *substitute*:

"(b) Belgaum district except Chandgad, Khanapur, Belgaum, Chikodi (Nipani Bhag), Hukeri and Atbni taluks; and Bijapur district except Karwar, Supa and Haliyal taluks, in the existing State of Bombay;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 27—

add at the end:

"except Kolar district".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 25

omit "Part A"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 28—

after "taluka" *insert*:

"and Khanapur taluka and predominantly Marathi speaking area of Belgaum taluka to be determined by a Boundary Commission, and the Nipani Bhag of Chikodi taluka, or alternatively the predominantly Marathi speaking area of Chikodi taluka to be determined by a Boundary Commission, and the predominantly Marathi speaking villages contiguous to Maharashtra State in Athni and Hukeri talukas to be determined by a Boundary Commission."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:
for line 29, *substitute*:

"and Dharwar districts and Kanara district except Karwar and Halyal talukas and Supa peta, in the existing state of Bombay."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 30—

after "Tandur taluks" *insert*:

"and contiguous Marathi speaking areas of Aland taluka"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 32—

after "Udgir taluks" *insert*:

"and predominantly Marahi speaking contiguous revenue circles of Hulsur and Bhalki in Bhalki taluka, Torna and Aurad in Santpur (Aurad) taluka and Ladnanti circle in Humnabad taluka"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 32—

after "Udgir taluks" *insert*:

"Bhalki and Hulsur circles of Bhalki taluk, Aurad and Torna circles of Santpur (Aurad) taluk and Ladwanti circle of Humnabad taluk".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 36—

after "Amindivi Island," *insert*:—

"Madakasira taluk of Anantapur district and Thalavadi firka"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now take up clauses 8, 9 and 10. Amendment No. 521 which substitutes clauses 8 to 10 has already been adopted. There is an amendment No. 118 which seeks to insert a new clause 8A. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

Page 5—

after line 15, *add*:

"8A. As from the appointed day, the offices of the new State of Maharashtra shall be located in the city of Bombay."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: Under the amendment No. 521 which has been adopted the amended clause 8 will substitute the present clauses 8 to 10. All the remaining amendments to clauses 8 to 10 are barred.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put to the vote of the House the amendments relating to clauses 11 to 13.

The question is:

Page 6, line 16—

for "Madhya Pradesh" *substitute* "Mahakoshal"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, lines 14 and 15—

omit "Part A"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 16—

omit "Part A"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 22—

for "Sunel tappa of Bhanpura tahsil of" *substitute*—"the"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 33—
omit "Part A"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, line 4—
for "Sunel tappa of Bhanpura tahsil of" substitute—"the"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

omit lines 9 to 13.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 19—

for "districts" substitute "areas"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6—

(i) *omit* line 26,—

(ii) line 28,—

omit "and Vindhya Pradesh"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6—

(i) *omit* lines 21 to 24; and

(ii) omit line 26.

(iii) line 28—

omit "Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan".

(iv) line 29,—

omit "and Vindhya Pradesh".

(v) omit lines 30 and 31.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 6, line 35 and 36—

omit "except Sironj sub-division of Kotah"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, line 7—

omit "Rajasthan"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

(i) *after* line 19, add:

"(c) the territories of the existing State of Himachal Pradesh."

(ii) line 22,—

after "Union" insert—

"Himachal Pradesh."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 11 to 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Shri S. C. Deb (Cachar-Lushai Hills): I have moved an amendment No. 360 suggesting insertion of a new Clause 13A, which may be put to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

after line 22, *insert*:

"13A. As from the appointed day, there shall be formed a Part A State to be known as the State of Assam, comprising the following territories namely:—

(a) the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the Province of Assam, the Khasi States and the Assam Tribal area, but excluding the territories specified in the Schedule to the Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act 1951; and

(b) the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was being administered as if it was a Chief Commissioner's province under the name of Tripura."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the other amendments to vote.

[Mr. Speaker]

The question is:

Page 7—

after line 22, *insert*:

"13A. A Boundary Commission shall be appointed by the Government to solve the boundary questions so far as the merger of contiguous villages or towns is concerned taking into consideration the languages of these villages and towns on the borders of the States about which there are disputes about their merger."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

after line 22, *insert*:

"13A. As from the appointed day, there shall be formed a Part A State to be known as the State of Assam comprising the following territories, namely:—

(a) the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the Province of Assam, the Khasi States and the Assam Tribal Areas, but excluding the territories specified in the Schedule to the Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1951;

(b) the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was being administered as if it were a Chief Commissioner's Province under the name of Tripura; and

(c) the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was being administered as if it were a Chief Commissioner's Province under the name of Manipur."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now take up clause 14.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have some amendments to this clause.

Amendment made (a) Page 3—

(i) line 7, *for* "Gujarat" substitute "Bombay";

(ii) line 8, *for* "section 10" substitute "section 8"; and

(iii) omit lines 31 to 33; and

(b) Page 9—

omit lines 24 and 25.

—[*Pandit G. B. Pant*]

Mr. Speaker: Now I will put the other amendments to clause 14.

The question is:

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9—

Omit lines 24 and 25.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, lines 30 and 31—

for "sub-section (1)" *substitute*:

"Sub-sections (1) and (3)"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9, line 21—

add at the end:

"and that part of Kashmir known as 'Azad' Kashmir which is under the illegal occupation of Pakistan".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, line 37—

for "Orissa" *substitute* "Utkal"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9, line 8—

for "West Bengal" *substitute* "Wanga Desh"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7—

for lines 23 to 25, *substitute*:

"14. *Amendment of article 1 and of the First Schedule to the Constitution.*

(1) In article 1 of the Constitution—

(a) *for* clause (2) the following shall be *substituted*, namely: —

'(2) The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.'

(b) As from the appointed day, in the First Schedule to the Constitution, for Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D, the following parts shall be substituted, namely:—"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 7, line 32—

add at the end:

"and the territory of the commune of Yanam".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, line 12—

add at the end:

"and the territory of the commune of Mahe"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 8, line 30—

add at the end:

"and the territory now comprised in the erstwhile French settlements of Karaikal and Pondicherry".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9—

Omit lines 30 to 34

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9—

(i) *after* line 44, *insert*:

"PART D"

(ii) line 45—

for "6" *substitute* "1"

(iii) *after* line 46, *add*:

"2. *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands*. The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 9, line 7—

add at the end:

"and the territories comprised in the State of Vindhya Pradesh."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 7, line 39—

add at the end:

'and also the territory comprised in the State of Tripura; and the territory comprised in the State of Manipur"; and

(ii) Page 9—

omit lines 35 to 44.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 7, line 39—

add at the end:

"and also the territory comprised in the State of Tripura"; and

(ii) Page 9—

omit lines 40 to 44.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 8—

after line 6, *insert*:

"3A. Bombay....The territories specified in section 8 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956."

(ii) Page 9—

omit lines 24 and 25.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(a) Page 8—

(i) *for* lines 7 to 9, *substitute*:

"4. Bombay . . . the territories specified in section 8 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.";

(ii) *omit* lines 31 to 33; and

[Mr. Speaker]

(b) Page 9—

omit lines 24 and 25.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Pages 7 to 9—

for clause 14, *substitute*:

"14. *Amendment of the First Schedule to the Constitution.* As from the appointed day, for the First Schedule to the Constitution the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

"FIRST SCHEDULE"

[*Articles* 1 *and* 4]

I. STATES

Name	Territories
1. Andhra Pradesh	The territories which were comprised in Srikakulam, Visakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantpur, Cuddapah and Chittor districts and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug Taluks of Bellary district which formed part of Andhra State under section 3 of the Andhra State Act, 1953 ; and (a) the districts of Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warrangal, Khammam, Nalgonda and Mahbubnager; (b) Alampur and Gadwari taluks of Raichur district; Kodangal taluk of Gulbarga district ; (c) Tandur taluk of Gulbarga district; (d) Zahirabad taluk (excluding Niona circle), Nyalkal circle of Bidar Taluk and Narayankhed taluk of Bidar district (e) Bichkonda and Jukkal circles of Deglur taluk of Nanded district; (f) Mudhol, Bbiansa and Kuber circles of Judhol taluk of of Nanded district ; and (g) Adilabad district except Islapur circle of Boath taluk, Kinwat taluk and Rajura taluk of the Hyderabad State added to the State of Andhra under section 3 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. *Note.* Alur and Adoni taluks, were included in and became part of Kurnool district Rayadurg taluk of Anantpur district and the territories specified in (b) (c), (d), (e), and (f) above were included in and became part of Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad and Adilabad districts respectively in the State of Andhra Pradesh.
2. Assam	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the Province of Assam, the Khasi States and the Assam Tribal areas but excluding then the territories specified in the Schedule to the Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1951.
3. Bihar	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province of Bihar or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province.
4. Gujrat	The territories which were comprised in Banaskantha district except Abu Road taluka, and Amreli, Mehsana, Saberkantha, Ahmadabad, Kaira, Pancha Mahals, Baroda, Broach and Surat districts of the State of Bombay, the territories of the State of Saurashtra; and the territories of the State of Kutch formed part of Gujrat State under section 10 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

Name	Territories
5. Kerala	(a) The territories of the States of Travancore-Cochin which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were coprised in the corresponding Indian State (excluding Agasthceswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavanoode taluks of Trivandrum district and the Shencottah taluk of Quilon district transferred to the State of Madras by section 4 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956); (b) the territories comprised in Malabar disrrct (excluding the islands of Laccadiva and Minicoy); and (c) Kasargod taluk of South Kanara district formed part of Kerala State, under section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. *Note.* The territories specified in (b) and (c) above shall form a separate district in the State of Kerala.
6. Madhya Pradesh	(a) The territories of the State of Madhya Pradesh which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the corresponding Province or were being administered as if they formed part of that province but excluding Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda districts; (b) the territories of the States of Madhya Bharat which immediately before the commenecment of this Constitution were comprised in the corresponding Indian States excluding Sunel tappa of Bhanpura Tahsil of Mandasm district; (c) th eterritory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of Pantha Piploda; (d) Sirony sub-division of Kotah district of the State of Rajasthan; (e) the territories of the State of Bhopal which were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution being administered as if they were a Chief Commissioner's Province of the same name; (f) the territories of the State of Vindhya Pradesh which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the corresponding Indian State; formed part of the State of Madhya Pradesh under section 11 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. *Note.* Sirony sub-division specified in sub-clause (d) was included in and became part of Bhilsa district in the new State of Madhya Pradesh.
7. Madras	(1) The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province of Madras or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province, but excluding : (a) Srikakulam, Visakapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantpur, Guddapah and Chittor districts and Bellary district (transferred to Andhra State and the State of Mysore under sections 3 and 4 of the Andhra State Act, 1953) ; (b) Malabar district except Laccadive and Minicoy Islands transferred to the State of Kerala under section 5 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956; c) Laccadive, and Minicoy Islands of Malabar district and Amindivi Island of South Kanara district which formed a union territory under section 6 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956; and

[Mr. Speaker]

Name	Territories
	(d) South Kanara district except Kasergod taluka and Amindivi Island, and Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district transferred to the State of Mysore under section 7 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. (2) The territories of Agastheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks of Trivandrum district and Shencottah taluks of Quilon district of the Travancore-Cochin State, formed part of the State of Madras under section 4 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
8. Maharastra	(1) The territories of Thana district (excluding Borivali taluka except the villages of Bhayandar, Dongri, Ghod, Bunder Kashi, Mire, Rai Murdhe and Uttan; and the villages Mulund, and Nahur in Thana taluka), West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Nasik, Dangs, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, South Satara, North Satara, Kolhapur, Ramagiri, Kolaba and Poona districts and Changad taluka of Belgaum district of the State of Bombay; (2) Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Udgir taluks of Bidar district, Nanded district except Bich Konda and Jukhal circles of Beglur taluka and Mudhol, Bhainsa and Kuber circles of Mudhole taluk and Islapur circle of Boath taluk, Kurwat taluka and Rajura taluka of Adilabad district of Hyderabad State; and (3) Buldana, Akola, Amravati, Yeotmal, Wardha, Nagpur Bhandara and Chana districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh, formed part of the new State of Maharastra under section 9 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
9. Mysore	(1) The territories of the State of Mysore which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the corresponding Indian State; (2) Belgaum district except Chandgad taluk and Byapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts of the State of Bombay; (3) Gulbarga district except Kodangal and Thandu taluka, Raichur district except Alampur and Gadwal taluks, and Bidar district except Ahmadpur, Nilanga and Udgir taluks and Zabirabad taluk except Nima circle, Nyakal circle of Bidar taluka and Narayanabad taluk of Bidar district of the State of Hyderabad; and (4) South Kanara district except Kasangod taluka and Amindivi Islands and Kollegal taluka of Coimbatore district of the State of Madras; formed part of the State of Mysore under section 7 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
10. Orissa	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province of Orissa or were being administered as if they formed part of the Province.
11. Punjab	(1) The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province of Punjab or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province; and (2) the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union; formed the State of Punjab under section 13 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

Name	Territories
12. Rajasthan	(1) The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the State of Rajasthan or were administered as if they formed part of that State; except Sironj sub-division of Kotah district; (2) the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of Ajmer-Marwara; (3) Abu Road taluka of Banaskantha district of the State of Bombay; and (4) Sunel tappa of Bhanpura tahsil of Mandsaur district of State of Madhya Pradesh; formed the State of Rajasthan under section 12 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. *Note*—The territories referred in sub-section (2) formed a separate district of Ajmer, and the territories referred in sub-sections (3) and (4) were included in and became part of Sirohi and Jhalawar districts respectively.
13. Uttar Pradesh	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province known as the United Provinces or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province.
14. West Bengal	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were either comprised in the Province of West Bengal or were being administered as if they formed part of that Province and the territory of Chandernagore as defined in clause (c) of section (2) of the Chandernagore (Merger) Act 1954.
15. Jammu and Kashmir	The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.
	II. THE UNION TERRITORIES
1. Bombay	The territories of— (*a*) Greater Bombay; (*b*) Borivali taluka of Thana district except the villages of Bhayandar, Dongri, Ghod, Bunder, Kashi, Mire, Rai Murdhe and Uttan; and (*c*) the villages of Mulund and Nahur in Thana taluka of Thana district of the Bombay State, formed a Union territory under section 8 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
2. Delhi	The territory which immediately before the Commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of Delhi.
3. Himachal Pradesh	The territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were being administered as they were Chief Commissioner's Provinces under the names of Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur.
4. Manipur	The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was being administered as if it were a Chief Commissioner's Province under the name of Manipur.
5. Tripura	The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was being administered as if it were a Chief Commissioner's Province under the name of Tripura.

[Mr. Speaker]

Name	Territories
6. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	The territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
7. The Laccadive, Mincoy & Amindivi Islands	The territories of Lacadive and Minicoy Islands in the Malabar district and the Amindivi Islands in the South Kanara district of the State of Madras formed a Union territory under section 6 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 14, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 351 of Shri R. D. Misra. The hon. Members want to add a new clause 14A which is practically amending the whole Bill.

I will now put this amendment to vote.

The question is:

Page 9—

after line 46, *add:*

'14A. *Consequential, supplemental and incidental amendments of the provisions of the Constitution*—In order to give effect to the provisions of this Part of the Act the supplemental, incidental and consequential and minor amendments directed in the following schedule shall be made in the Constitution:—

The Schedule

Article 1.—(a) *for* clause (2) *substitute* the following "(2) The States and territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule";

(b) in clause (3) *for* sub-clause (b) *substitute* the following:—

"(b) the union territories specified in the First Schedule"

Article 3.—In the proviso, *omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule".

Article 31A.—In sub-clause (a) of clause (2), *for* "Travancore Cochin" *substitute* "Kerala".

Article 58.—In the Explanation, *omit* "or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh".

Article 66.—In the Explanation, omit "or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh".

Article 72.—In clause (3), *omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Article 73.—In the proviso to clause (1), *omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule".

Article 80.—(a) in sub-clause (b), of clause (1), after the word "States", the words "and of the Union territories" shall be added.

(b) in clause (2), *after* the words "of the States", the words "and of the Union territories" shall be inserted.

(c) in clause (4), the words and letters "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" shall be omitted; and

(d) in clause (5) for the words and letters "States specified in Part C of the First Schedule" the words "Union territories" shall be substituted.

Article 101.—In clause (2), *omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule", and *for* "such a State" *substitute* "a State".

Article 112.—In sub-clause (d) (iii) of clause (3), *for* "a Province corresponding to a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule", *substitute* "a Governor's Province of the Dominion of India".

Aticle 151.—In clause (2), *omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Part VI.—In the heading, *omit* "IN PART A OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE".

Article 152.—*For* "means a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule' *substitute* 'does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

Article 168.—In clause (1) in sub-clause (a) the word "Bombay" shall be *omitted* and *after* word "Madras" the word "Mysore" shall be *inserted*.

Omit Part VII.

Part VIII.—*For* the heading "The States in Part C of the First Schedule" the heading "the Union Territories" shall be *substituted*.

Article 241.—(a) In clause (1), *for* "State specified in Part C of the First Schedule", *substitute* "Union territory", and *for* "such State", *substitute* "such territory".

Omit article 242.

Omit Part IX.

Article 244.—*Omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule".

Article 246.—In clauses (2) and (3), *omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" and in clause (4), *for* "in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" *substitute* "in a State".

Article 254.—In clause (2), *omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule".

Article 255.—*Omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule".

Omit article 259.

Article 267.—In clause (2), *omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Article 268.—In clause (1), *for* "State specified in Part C of the First Schedule" *substitute* "Union territory".

Article 269.—In clause (2), *for* "States specified In Part C of the First Schedule" *substitute* "Union territories".

Article 270.—In clauses (2) and (3), *for* "States specified in Part C of the First Schedule" *substitute* "Union territories".

Omit article 278.

Article 280.—In clause (3) *omit* sub-clause (c) and *re-letter* sub-clause (d) as sub-clause (c).

Article 283.—In clause (2), *omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Article 291.—*Omit* "(1)" and clause (2).

Article 299.—In clause 1), *omit* "or the Rajpramukh", and in clause (2), *omit* "nor the Rajpramukh".

Omit article 306.

Article 308.—*For* "means a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule", *substitute* "does not include the State of Jammu and Kashmir".

Article 309.—*Omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Article 310.—In clause (1), *omit* "or, as the case may be, the Rajpramukh", and in clause (2), *omit* "or Rajpramukh", and "or the Rajpramukh".

Article 311.—In clause (2), *omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Article 315.—In clause (4), *omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Article 316.—In clauses (1) and (2), *omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Article 317.—In clause (2), *omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Article 318.—*Omit* "or Rajpramukh".

[Mr. Speaker]

Article 320.—In clause (3), omit "or Rajpramukh" and "or Rajpramukh, as the case may be" and in clause (5), omit "or Rajpramukh".

Article 323.—In clause (2), omit "or Rajpramukh" and "or Rajpramukh, as the case may be".

Article 324.—In clause (6), omit "or Rajpramukh".

Article 332.—In clause (1), omit "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule".

Article 337.—*Omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule".

Article 339.—In clause (1), omit "specified in Part A and Part B of the First Schedule" and in clause (2), *for* "any such State" *substitute* "a State".

Article 341.—In clause (1), *after* "any State" *insert* "or Union territory", *omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omit "or Rajpramukh" and *after* "that State" *insert* "or Union territory, as the case may be".

Article 342.—In clause (1), *after* "any State" *insert* "or Union territory", *omit* "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" omit "or Rajpramukh" and *after* "that State" insert "or Union territory, as the case may be".

Article 348.—*Omit* "or Rajpramukh".

Article 356.—In clause (1), omit "or Rajpramukh" and "or Rajpramukh as the case may be".

Article 361.—In clauses (2), (3) and (4) omit "or Rajpramukh and in clause (4) omit "or the Rajpramukh".

Article 366.—*Omit* clause (21), and for clause (30) substitute—

> "(3) 'Union territory' means any Union territory specified in the First Schedule and includes any other territory comprised within the territory of India but not specified in that Schedule".

Article 367.—In clause (2), omit "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule" and "or Rajpramukh".

Article 368.—*Omit* "specified in Parts A and B of the First Schedule."

Second Schedule.—(a) In the heading of Part A and in paragraph 1, omit "specified in Part A of the First Schedule";

(b) in paragraph 2, omit "so specified";

(c) in paragraph 3, *for* "such States" *substitute* "the States";

(d) *Omit* Part B;

(e) in the head of Part C, omit "of a State in Part A of the First Schedule" and *for* "any such State" *substitute* "a State".

(f) in paragraph 8, *omit* "of a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule" and *for* "such State" *substitute* "a State"; and

Fifth Schedule.—(a) In paragraph 1, omit "means a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule but";

(b) in paragraph 3, omit "or Rajpramukh";

(c) in paragraph 4, in sub-paragraph (2), *omit* "or Rajpramukh, as the case may be" and in sub-paragraph (3), omit "or Rajpramukh".

(d) in paragraph 5, in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), omit "or Rajpramukh, as the case may be", in sub-paragraph (3), omit "or Rajpramukh" and in sub-paragraph (5), *omit* "or the Rajpramukh".

Sixth Schedule.—In paragraph 13, in sub-paragraph (2), *for* "Part IX", *substitute* "Part VIII", and *for* "territory specified in Part D of the First Schedule" *substitute* "Union territory."

Seventh Schedule.—In List I,—

in entry 32, omit "specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any amendments to clause 15?

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I have amendment No. 486.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to insert 'of State' after 'name'. The Constitution must refer to these States by name and if the State changes its name, then it won't appear in the Constitution.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: After passing a resolution it will refer to the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: A modification of the Constitution can be done only by the Centre; and, in some cases, it has to send it later on to the various State Legislatures. The hon. Member wants to reverse the process and says that it cannot amount to a change of the Constitution. The amendment is out of order.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Sir, I have my amendments 364 and 365.

Mr. Speaker: These refer to the Boundary Commission.

Shri K. K. Basu: We have got also amendments for the Boundary Commission. But it must come as a separate clause 15A. I do not know whether it can form part of clause 15.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; these amendments are also for adding a new clause 15A.

Shri K. K. Basu: But you have not put clause 15 to the vote.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There are these two amendments of Shri Vaishnav for the Boundary Commission.

Shri K. K. Basu: We have our amendment No. 429.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I have my amendment No. 487.

Mr. Speaker: All these refer to the Boundary Commission. I will put the earliest to vote.

Shri K. K. Basu: Sir, we are not sure about the thing because we do not know what he has said. He might have tried to explain away something. Unless we read the two together it may not be possible to vote. The basic principle of it may be decided. There may be something in his amendment to which we may not subscribe.

Mr. Speaker: How can I put a principle only? I have to put an amendment. If the hon. Member wants to have any other amendment put, he can say so; that will be all right. If this amendment is lost the other amendments will be barred.

Shri K. K. Basu: That is why I....

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. The principle in all these amendments is the same—Boundary Commission. I will put 364.

The question is:

Page 10—

after line 4, *insert*:

> "15A. *Boundary* Commission. Not withstanding anything contained in this Part, the disputes regarding the inclusion of any areas or the borders of the States, shall be determined by the Boundary Commission to be appointed for the purpose, by the President and the findings of the Commission shall be final."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the hon. Members to rise in their seats.

Shri Kamath: Under the new rule you will have to ring the bell, Sir.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is a very vital issue; it is a difference in principle.

Shri Kamath: I may submit that Shri Raghavachari said that he would be here in the House at 2-30. Therefore, this may be taken after 2-30; many hon. Members are not here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We are seeking division for the sake of principle also.

Mr. Speaker: I will put it after 2-30. I do not think the hon. Minister wants a snap vote. This will stand over.

Shri Kamath: Snap or no snap, they will have it their own way.

An Hon. Member: Government must have a majority.

Shri B. S. Murthi: Not for the Government to be formed by Shri Kamath.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be no discussion. The amendments renew clause 15A will stand over.

Shri Kamath: Wait and see.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 *was* added *to the Bill.*

Mr. Speaker: Now clause 17.

Amendment made: Page 10—

for lines 19 to 22, *substitute*:

"(d) the Western Zone, comprising the States of Bombay and Mysore; and

(e) the Southern Zone, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala."

—[Pandit *G. B.* Pant]

Shri K. K. Basu: We have another amendment, 156.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10, line 22—

for "Madras" *substitute* "Tamilnad".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the other amendments to vote.

The question is:

Page 10—

for clause 17, *substitute*:

"17. After the appointed day, there shall be one or more Zonal Councils for each group of two or more States having common interest in economic development and social planning provided that one State may be member of one or two zones."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

(i) line 12, *omit* "Rajasthan"; and

(ii) line 15, *for* "and Madhya Pradesh" *substitute* "Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

for clause 17, *substitute*:

"17. As from the appointed day, there shall be a Zonal Council for each of the following three zones namely:—

(a) the Eastern Zone, comprising the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and the Part C States of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the Western Zone, comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and the Part C States of Manipur and Tripura; and

(c) the Southern Zone, comprising the States of Maharashtra, the Part C State of Bombay.

Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10, line 12—

for "Rajasthan" *substitute* "Uttar Pradesh"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

for lines 14 and 15 *substitute*:

"(b) the Central Zone, comprising of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10, line 20—

for "Gujarat" *substitute* "Andhra"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10, lines 21 and 22—

omit "Andhra Pradesh"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will take up amendments to clauses 18 to 24 together.

The question is:

Page 10, line 35—

for "the Eastern Zone" *substitute*:

"the zone of which Assam is a member"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11—

after line 18, *add*:

"(d) five members of the House of the People to be elected by the members of the House representing the member States on the basis of proportional representation.

(e) ten members of the Legislative Assemblies of the member States to be elected by the Legislatures themselves on the basis of proportional representation."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

for lines 26 to 31, *substitute*:

"(b) the Chief Minister of each of the States included in the zone;"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10, line 33—

for "two members" *substitute* "one member"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 37, *add*:

"(e) a member of the biggest opposition party of each of the States included in the Zone."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11—

omit line 13.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11—

omit lines 16 to 18.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11—

omit lines 10 to 18.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10, line 25—

after "Union Minister" *insert*:

"who is also a member of the Cabinet"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 37, add:

"(e) a member of the biggest opposition party in the legislature of each of the States included in the Zone"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10, line 31—

for "nominated" *substitute* "elected"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11, lines 37 to 39—

for "by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case of an equality of votes the Chairman or, in his absence any other person presiding shall have a second or casting vote." *substitute*:

"by unanimous concurrence of the representative members or the interested States."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11, line 23--

after "shall meet" *insert* "at least twice a year".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11, line 31—

add at the end "in alphabetical order"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 11—

for lines 36 to 39, *substitute*:

"(4) All questions at a meeting of a Zonal Council shall be decided by a majority of two-thirds of votes of the members present."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 12, line 21—

for "Chairman" *substitute* "Council".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 12—

omit lines 25 to 27.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 12, line 20--

omit "a Joint Secretary"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

for lines 8 and 9, *substitute*:

"(b) inter-State transport; and"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

for lines 6 and 7, *substitute*:

"(a) any matter of common interest in the field of economic development and social welfare".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13, line 9—

after "transport" *insert* "or inter-State canal or river disputes".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13, line 8—

omit "border disputes"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 12, line 26—

before "Each Zonal Council" *insert*:

"Except as hereafter provided"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

after line 11, *add*:

"(d) any other matter referred to the Council for advice by the Central Government or any of the States concerned."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

after line 11, *add*:

"(3) A Zonal Council shall be competent to exercise such other powers as may be delegated to it by the Union or State Government or any other authority."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

(i) Page 13, line 17—

after 'Chairmen' *insert*:

"to be nominated by the President."

(ii) Page 13, line 17—

omit "thereof"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put clauses 18 to 24 together.

The question is:

"That clauses 18 to 24 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 18 to 24 *were* added to the *Bill*.

Mr. Speaker: Then there is new clause 24A.

The question is:

Page 13—

after line 24, *insert*:

"24A. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if any State is dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Zonal Council in regard to border disputes or linguistic minorities, and represents to the Government of India for the appointment of Boundary Commission or for arbitration, the Government of India shall appoint a Boundary Commission or Tribunal consisting of Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts for investigating into and adjudicating upon such representation, and the Government of India shall take necessary steps to implement the award of such Commission or Tribunal as the case may be."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13—

after line 24, *insert*:

"24A. *Recommendations of the Zonal Councils*—(1) The recommendations of the Zonal Councils shall be submitted to the President who shall cause every recommendation made by the Zonal Councils under the provisions of this part of the Act together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(2) The recommendations of the Zonal Councils relating to a State shall be submitted to the Governor of the State who shall cause them with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any amendment to clause 25?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I beg to move:

(a) Page 13—

for line 35, *substitute*:

"4. Bombay 27"; and

(b) Page 14—

(i) *omit* lines 2 and 10; and

(ii) *for* line 15, *substitute*: "208".

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

"That in the amendment proposed by Pandit Govind Ballabh

[Shri Kamath]

Pant printed as No. 530 in List No. 44 of Amendments--

(i) in the proposed part (a) *for* "4. Bombay 27" substitute:

"4 Bombay 30".

(ii) in proposed part (b) (ii) *for* "208" *substitute*:

"211".

The second part follows as a consequence of the first part. If the first part is accepted, then it is an arithmetical consequence that 208 will become 211 or 214 will become 211.

May I invite the attention of the hon. Home Minister and the House to the original provision with regard to Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bombay separately? Of course, we know that Bombay was treated as a special case and the seats were increased because it was going to be a Centrally administered territory. The seats were deliberately increased in order to give some solace to the people of Bombay. In the original provision, Gujarat got 11, Maharashtra 17 and Bombay 5, and the total comes to 33. According to the Government amendment, instead of 33, it will be 27, which is not only less than the total but less than the total of Gujarat and Maharashtra, that is, less than 28. I want to substitute the figure by 30—11 Gujarat, 17 Maharashtra and 2, instead of 5, for Bombay. I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House. If this is accepted, the other part automatically follows, that is, the number 208 or 214 will become 211; that is simple arithmetic.

I may submit that we have created this new so-called national bilingual State, and the people on whom this has been inflicted should not be made to feel that insult is added to injury. A few days ago the people of Bombay were shot down into the Bombay C State, and now it is in Ahmedabad that the people are being shot down into this new national bilingual State. Government should not kill people who have to shoulder the burden of this new State. I do hope that Government will strictly instruct the Bombay Government not to resort to repression, to force this new State down the throats of the Gujaratis and Maharashtrians. Let them live amicably; let Government promote friendliness between them and not shoot them into friendliness for this new State.

Mr. Speaker: If three more members are added, all these will disappear! I do not know how it is all relevant here.

Shri Kamath: This is another matter, Sir. This new national bilingual State has been brought into being, and then on top of this the people are being shot down to accepted this; and the number of seats is also being reduced.

Shri K. K. Basu: No more frustration should be added.

Shri Kamath: Let Government be fair at least in this matter. If they want to shoot them down....

Mr. Speaker: You cannot bring it in here....

Shri Kamath: I only refer to it, and I want that justice should be done to the people of Bombay State.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The seats have been allotted according to a uniform principle. In fact, according to the existing principle, the first five million are allotted one seat per million, thereafter one seat is allotted per two million. When there are three or four separate States, they get a larger number of seats. When they are combined together, they will get less, and that is the penalty which one has to pay for greatness. When you become bigger, you do not claim a greater share but you want to be generous to others. But so far as the existing members are concerned, whatever their number, we will try to accommodate them and I hope successfully, and no one will be required to vacate his seat. I do not know how we can depart from the general principle.

Mr. Speaker: The general principle for the whole country is that for the first five million, there will be one member per million and for the subsequent two million, there will be one member. If it is a smaller State, a fraction here or a fraction there may yield a larger number. That is the only difference.

Shri Kamath: For verification only. If you please work out this little arithmetic, you will find that Gujarat gets 11, Maharashtra 17, and Bombay, inflated for the sake of Central administration, 5....

Mr. Speaker: This is a tapering one.

Shri Kamath: Can we have the computation made by the Home Minister, how the figure was arrived at? I am not satisfied that it should be less than the total of Maharashtra and Gujarat; at least it should be equal to the total of Maharashtra and Gujarat, which is 28.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is aware that in the case of supertax, if you have Re. 1 more, you will have to pay Rs. 100 or so.

Pandit G. B. Pant: It has been worked out on that principle.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the principle is questioned. If there is anything wrong in the calculation, we will see about it. If there is a grammatical mistake, it can always be corrected. In case there is a difference of one or two, I will see what I can do—for 27 it may be 28.

Shri Kamath: The figure 33 has come to the figure 27.

Mr. Speaker: This is the principle on which it has to be worked out.

Shri Kamath: I have a suspicion that there is some wrong calculation here.

Mr. Speaker: It can be corrected if it is found that it should be 28, even at the third reading stage.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Let us have the population figures.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I think the hon. Member should have consulted the population figures. They are not confidential.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this amendment and this clause is concerned, I will put them to the vote after fifteen minutes. In the meantime, the hon. Member can satisfy himself about the figures. The officers also seem to be here. We shall now take up clause 26.

Amendments made: (i) Page 14, line 17—

omit "Pradesh".

(ii) Page 14—

omit lines 22 to 26.

(iii) Page 15—

omit lines 5 to 11.

(iv) Page 15—

(i) line 13, *for* "two" *substitute* "four";

(ii) lines 14 and 15—

omit "such one of the eighteen sitting members representing the State of Madras"; and

(iii) line 18, *omit* "eleven of"

Page 15—

after line 28, *add*:

"Provided that if the number of sitting members representing the State of Rajasthan is less than nine, such one of the sitting members representing the existing State of Bombay as the Chairman shall by order specify shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to have been duly elected to fill one of the seats allotted to the new State of Rajasthan."

Page 15—

for lines 29 to 33, *substitute*:

"(10) The five sitting members representing the States of Saurashtra and Kutch and the

[Mr. Speaker]

sitting members representing the existing States of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh who have not been allocated under sub-sections (1), (4), (7) and (9) to Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore or Rajasthan shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to have been duly elected to fill the twenty-seven seats allotted to the new State of Bombay."

—[Pandit *G. B.* Pant]

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the other amendments to vote.

The question is:

Page 14, line 21—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 26—

add at the end "in the Council of of States".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 32--

add at the end "in the Council of States".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 38--

add at the end "in the Council of States".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, line 4—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, line 11—

add at the end "in the Council of States"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, line 19—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, line 23--

add at the end "in the Council of States"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, line 28--

add at the end "in the Council of States".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, line 33—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

after line 33, *insert*:

"(10A) The sitting member representing the States of Manipur and Tripura shall as from the appointed day be deemed to have been duly elected to fill the seat allotted to the Part C State of Tripura."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15—

after line 33, *insert*:

"(10A) The sitting members representing the States of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh shall, as from the appointed day be deemed to have been duly elected to fill six, twenty-one, thirty-one, nine, fourteen, four, one and one seat out of seven, twenty-two, thrity-four, ten, fifteen, four, three and two seats allotted to them respectively".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 27.

Amendment made: Page 15, lines 39 and 40—

for "Kerala, Madras and Mysore and to the Part C State of Bombay" *substitute:*

"Kerala and Madras"

—[*Pandit G. B. Pant*]

Mr. Speaker: Now, I shall put all the other amendments to vote.

The question is:

Page 15, line 37—

for "As soon as may be after the appointed day," *substitute:*

"Immediately after the General Election after the appointed day,".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, lines 39 and 40—

for "Kerala, Madras and Mysore and to the Part C State of Bombay" *substitute:*

"Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and to the Part C States of Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 15, line 40—

for "State of Bombay" *substitute:*

"States of Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 27, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 29.

There is an amendment No. 124 to this clause. I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 16—

for clause 29, *substitute.*

"29. Nothing in Part II shall be deemed to affect the constitution of the existing House of the people or the extent of the constituency of any sitting member of that House; but the duration of the existing House of the People stands extended for a period not exceeding one year from the 12th May, 1957."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 30.

Amendment made: Page 17, line 2—

for "Gujarat" *substitute* "Bombay"

—[*Pandit G. B. Pant*]

Shri Datar: There is another amendment—No. 594. Shall I read it?

Mr. Speaker: Why not? I must have some respite also.

Shri Datar: I beg to move: -

Page 17—

after line 3, *insert*

"(4A) The office of member of the Council of Advisers constituted for the State of Kutch under

[Shri Datar]

> section 42 of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, is hereby declared to be an office of profit under the Government of India which shall not disqualify its holder for being elected under sub-section (4) or for becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay as provided in that sub-section."

Shri K. K. Basu: Why is it necessary?

Pandit G. B. Pant: They are called advisers. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: The office of a Minister is not an office of profit for the purposes of the Government of India Act. Likewise, these advisers also are brought in.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Kutch is being merged into the new State of Bombay. How does the office of the adviser still subsist?

Pandit G. B. Pant: There will be advisers at the time of election. They will continue. They would not be disqualified on account of their being advisers.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Elections are coming in February as far as we understand. The new States will come into being on the 1st of November. Between November and February, how can there be any advisers in respect of Kutch?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I see some point in the objection. But I see no objection in this redundant provision being put in.

Mr. Speaker: They are afraid that the advisers will continue.

Pandit G. B. Pant: They will not continue; that is correct. The law officers bave suggested it and so we have put it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is the Government going to keep the Council of Advisers? As far as we are concerned, we understand that it will not be so.

Pandit G. B. Pant: No.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In that case, I presume that there would not be any necessity for this amendment.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Presumably not; but, still it has been considered advisable to have it by way of caution. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: All right. This will also stand over for consideration. At first sight it may appear to be irrelevant. But the officers have considered it necessary and so let us also consider it.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The point is this. So far Kutch is concerned, 5 men have to be returned to the Bombay Legislature on the appointed day to represent Kutch. Kutch has no representative today in any Legislature. So, elections will have to be held to return 5 members to the Bombay Legislature on the appointed day. Therefore, some sort of election will have to be held before that date.

Mr. Speaker: If on the appointed day some 5 people have to be returned to represent Kutch, these Advisers are not to be made ineligible merely because they are Advisers. The disqualification ought to be removed. So, thereafter they would not be Advisers.

Shri K. K. Basu: Before the appointed day how can they have election? The right is to accrue on the appointed day. This does not come into effect till that day. We have only to hold elections thereafter and so the disqualification comes in only after that day.

Shri C. C. Shah (Gohilwad Sorath): It is stated in clause 30 that 'the election of the members of the electoral college for Kutch will be held as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act,' so that it will be even before the appointed day, or, rather, it has to be before the appointed day, and then they will become members from the appointed day.

Therefore, on the day the election will be held they will be holding the office of Advisers and so it is necessary to remove this disqualification.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will now put amendment No. 594 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 17—

after line 3, *insert*:

"(4A) The office of member of the Council of Advisers constituted for the State of Kutch under section 42 of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, is hereby declared to be an office of profit under the Government of India which shall not disqualify its holder for being elected under sub-section (4) or for becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly of Bombay as provided in that sub-section."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put the other amendments.

The question is:

Page 17—

after line 10, add:

'(6) In article 170 of the Constitution the following clause (5) shall be added, namely:—

"(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding clauses of this article the Legislative Assemblies of the States specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution as amended by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 shall, as from the day the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, comes into force, be constituted in accordance with the provisions of section 30 of the aforesaid Act."'

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17—

after line 3, add:

"Provided that the office of Adviser in Kutch, under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, shall not disqualify, and shall be deemed never to have disqualified, the holder thereof for being elected as, or for being a member of the Legislative Assembly of Gujrat."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, amended, was added to the Bill."

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments to clause 31 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 17, line 14—

for "transferred" *substitute* "entire".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 17, lines 13 to 16—

for "assembly constituencies into which the transferred territory in that state is divided in the order referred to in sub-section (2) of section 48 as if those seats had become vacant." *substitute*:

"assembly constituencies in the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 31 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There are two amendments Nos. 448 and 488 seeking to insert a new clause 31A. I think it is beyond the scope of this Bill.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I will put amendment No. 448 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 17—

after line 22, insert:

> "31A. When a general election is next held in the Part C States of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura—
>
> (i) Himachal Pradesh and Delhi shall continue to have State Legislatures as they had prior to the passing of this Act; and
>
> (ii) Tripura and Manipur shall have State Legislatures formed of members to be elected from the same constituencies as returned members to the electoral colleges prior to the passing of this Act."

Dr. Rama Rao: The amendment seeks to establish a democratic set-up.

Mr. Speaker: Those in favour of this amendment will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it. The motion is negatived.

Some Hon. Members: The Ayes have it.

Several Hon. Members: The Noes have it.

Mr. Speaker: All right. Now it is past 2-30. This is the appropriate time for us to go back to amendment No. 364 seeking to insert new clause 15A.

Hon. Members will kindly resume their seats. I shall now put amendment No. 364 moved by Shri H. G. Vaishnav seeking to insert new clause 15A to the vote of the House. The other two amendments numbers 432 and 487 by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Shri Sivamurthi Swami will follow.

The question is:

Page 10—

after line 4 insert:

> "15A. *Boundary Commission*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this part, the disputes regarding the inclusion of any areas or the borders of the States, shall be determined by the Boundary Commission to be appointed for the purpose, by the President and the findings of the Commission shall be final."

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 37; Noes 145.

Division No. 4. **AYES** 2-50 P.M.

Basu, Shri K. K.
Biren Dutt, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri Tushar
Das, Shri B. C.
Das, Shri Sarangadhar
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri R. N. S.
Deshpande, Shri V. G.
Giridhari Bhoi, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Kamath, Shri

Keshavaiengar, Shri
Mahata, Shri B
Majhi, Shri Chaitan
Missir, Shri V
Moitra, Shri M. K.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Nambiar, Shri
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Nesamony, Shri
Pandey, Dr. Natabar

Raghavachari, Shri
Rao, Dr. Rama
Rao, Shri P. Subba
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddi, Shri Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri B. Y.
Rishang Keishing, Shri
Sundaram, Dr. Lanka
Swami, Shri Sivamurthi
Vaishnav, Shri H. G.
Verma, Shri Ramji
Waghmare, Shri

NOES

Abdullabhai, Mulla
Abdus Sattar, Shri
Achal Singh, Seth
Agrawal, Shri M. L.
Ajit Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balasubramaniam, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bharati, Shri G. S.
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatt, Shri C.
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Bose, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri G. L.
Chettiar, Shri Nagappa
Das, Shri B.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri Ram Dhani
Das, Shri Ramananda
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Datar, Shri
Dholakia, Shri
Dube, Shri U. S.
Dubey, Shri R. G.
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Eacharan, Shri I.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Ghosh, Shri S. M.
Hansda, Shri Brajiswar
Hari Mohan, Dr.
Hasda, Shri Subodh
Hembrom, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Ibrahim, Shri
Jayashri, Shrimati
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya
Jwala Prashad, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kale, Shrimati A.
Kanungo, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri
Katham, Shri
Kelappan, Shri
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khongmen, Shrimati
Kirolikar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Lotan Ram, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Malviya, Pandit C. N.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mathew, Shri
Mavalankar, Shrimati Sushila
Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri S. N.
Mishra, Shri R. D.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Muthukrishnan, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Natawadkar, Shri
Nathwani, Shri N. P.
Nehru, Shrimati Shivrajvati
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Pande, Shri B. D.
Pannalal, Shri
Pataskar, Shri
Patel, Shri B. K.
Patil, Shri Shankargouda
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Rachiah, Shri N.
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Ram Krishan, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shanker Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Rane, Shri
Reddy, Shri Janardhan
Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sen, Shrimati Sushama
Sewal, Shri A. R.
Shah, Shri C. C.
Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. R.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Shri Algu Rai
Shukla, Pandit B.
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singhal, Shri S. C.
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Siva, Dr. Gangadhara
Snatak, Shri
Subrahmanyam, Shri T.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Suriya Prashad, Shri
Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu
Syed Mahmud, Dr.
Tandon, Shri
Tek Chand, Shri
Tewari, Sardar R. B. S.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Uikey, Shri
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Venkataraman, Shri
Verma, Shri B. R.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wodeyar, Shri

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Amendments Nos 429, 487 and 403 relate to the same matter, namely the Boundary Commission, with some further details. Evidently, Mr. Basu wanted me to put the amendments to find out whether the House accepts the principle or not. The principle, evidently, has been negatived. I shall put these amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 10—

after line 4, insert:

"15A. (1) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Part, one or more Boundary Commissions shall be appointed by the Central Government to go into various disputes about boundaries and their inclusions

[Mr. Speaker]

and exclusions from the various States

(2) The Boundary Commission or Commissions shall decide on the basis of the principles of—

(i) linguistic majority;

(ii) village as a unit; and

(iii) contiguity of area.

(3) Regarding tribal areas people belonging to the same tribes should not as far as possible be arbitrarily divided but attached to those States where it is most conducive for their speedy economic, social and cultural progress.

(4) The decisions of the Boundary Commission shall be binding on the States concerned and will have effect as if included in this Part."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 4, *insert*:

"15A Nothing in the provisions of this Part shall affect the power of the Central Government to alter or adjust the extent and boundaries of any State by appointing a judicial Commission or Commissions on linguistic and economic basis."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 4, add:

"15A (1) *Boundary Commission.*—For fixing the boundaries of the States, the Union Government shall appoint a Boundary Commission.

(2) The Boundary Commission shall fix the boundaries by treating a contiguous revenue village as a unit."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 4, *insert*:

"*Boundary* Commission

15A. The Government of India shall, before the 1st day of January, 1957 appoint one or more Boundary Commission or Commissions, consisting of Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts, to go into the existing border disputes of different States, and such Commission or Commissions shall after due investigation, give awards on the disputes in accordance with the following principles—

(i) wishes of the people of the disputed area or areas concerned;

(ii) their historical economic, linguistic and cultural affinities; and

(iii) considerations of administrative convenience;

and thereupon, the Government of India shall take necessary steps to implement such awards."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 4, insert:

"*Boundary* Commission

"15A. The Government of India shall, before the end of 1956, appoint a Boundary Commission consisting of Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts, to go into the claims of Orissa for the inclusion of the border areas of—

(a) Singhbhum Sadar Subdivision and Seraikella Subdivision of Singhbhum district of Bihar; and

(b) the 'Sankara Tract' of Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh, and the Saraipali, Basna, Mainpur and Deobhog thanas of Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh, and the Jagdalpur and Kondagaon tehsils of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh;

in the State of Orissa. The Boundary Commission shall after investigating the claims, give awards in accordance with the following principles –

(i) the wishes of the people of the respective areas;

(ii) their historical, economic, linguistic and cultural affinities; and

(iii) considerations of administrative convenience;

and thereupon the Government of India shall take necessary steps to implement such award or awards."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 4, *insert*:

"*Boundary Commission*

15A. The Government of India shall before the first day of January, 1957 appoint one or more Boundary Commission or Commissions consisting of Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to go into the existing border disputes of different States, and such Commission or Commissions shall after due investigation, give awards on the disputes in accordance with the following principles:

(i) contiguous revenue village shall be treated as a unit of fixing boundaries;

(ii) wishes of the people of the disputed area or areas concerned;

(iii) their historical, economic, linguistic and cultural affinities; and

(iv) considerations of administrative convenience;

and thereupon, the Government of India shall take necessary steps to implement such awards".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 10—

after line 4, *add*:

"Part IIA

BOUNDARY COMMISSION

15A. *Boundary Commission*.—The Government of India shall appoint a Boundary Commission before the 1st day of January, 1956 consisting of five Judges of the Supreme Court of India or High Courts of States to settle or decide the border disputes between two or more States according to the following principles—

(i) Contiguity of the disputed area to any of the proposed States;

(ii) Linguistic, historical, cultural and or economic affinities;

(iii) Wishes of the people of the disputed area;

(iv) Administrative convenience;

(v) Interests of tribes;

(vi) A revenue village as a unit, if necessary;

(vii) Minimising discontent among people as far as possible.

Provided that nothing in the foregoing provisions of this section shall be deemed to affect the power of a State Government to alter after the appointed day the name, extent and boundaries of any district or division in the State."

The motion was negatived.

3 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: Now clause [illegible].

There is the Government amendment No. 530 and also amendment No. 561 by Shri Kamath.

Shri Kamath: The Home Minister has been good enough to pass on the figures regarding the population to me. I find that the population of the new Bombay State is 48.26 million. I remember it has been propounded here that for the first 5 millions one seat per million and

[Shri Kamath]

above that one seat for every 2 millions would be given. That was the principle, if I remember aright. I would like to know whether it is the floor or the ceiling.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is the general principle except where the State is very small and where special concessions may have to be given. One seat per million up to the 5 millions and one seat for every 2 millions above that is the general principle. It is neither the ceiling nor the floor. That is the ordinary principle that is uniformly applied in the case of all States of fair dimensions.

Mr. Speaker: I will first put Shri Kamath's amendment No. 581 to vote.

The question is:

That in the amendment proposed by Papdit Govind Ballabh Pant printed as No. 530 in List No. 44 of Amendments—

(i) in the proposed part (a) *for* "4. Bombay 27" *substitute*: "4. Bombay 30".

(ii) in proposed part (b) (ii) *for* "208" *substitute* "211"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I will put the Government amendment No. 530. The question is:

(a) Page 13—*for* line 35, *substitute*: "4. Bombay 27" and

(b) Page 14—

(i) omit lines 2 and 10; and

(ii) *for* line 15, *substitute* "208".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 14—

(i) line 2, *for* "17" *substitute* "22"; and

(ii) omit line 11.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 1—

for "Madras" *substitute* "Tamilnad".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13, line 32—

for "18" *substitute* "19".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13, line 33—

for "6" *substitute* "7".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 13, line 34—

for "21" *substitute* "22".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 3—

for "Mysore" substitute "Karnataka" and *for* "12" substitute "11"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 4—

for "9" *substitute* "10".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 7—

for "31" *substitute* "34".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 8--

for "14" *substitute* "16".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 11—

for "1" *substitute* "3".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 12—

for "1" substitute "2".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14—

for lines 13 and 14, *substitute*—

"19. Manipur 1

20. Tripura 1"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 14, line 15—

for "214" *substitute* "226".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is amendment No. 448 for the addition of a new clause 31A by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Dr. Rama Rao and others.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Before you put it to the vote of the House, I should like to submit that we have had no opportunity to hear anything from the Minister as to what he really feels about this very important amendment. It was stated to us by Dr. Katju that at the time of the reorganisation of the States, we would be told finally whether any democratic set-up would be given to Part C States. We were looking forward to some assurance from the hon. Minister, but he has not given any reply.

Pandit G. B. Pant: This matter will, I think, come up when the Constitution (Ninth) Amendment Bill is taken up, because there is a clause relating to that there. So, I did not speak at any length on this subject. But we intend to have legislative councils of the regular type in these States. That is the recommendation of the Commission. If they were to have legislatures of the ordinary type, then there would be no point in bringing them under Central administration. But, we propose to take suitable steps for the association of the people in local administration; we are preparing suitable schemes.

Shri S. S. More: May I know whether that scheme will be a legislative scheme and whether it will be brought before the House?

Pandit G. B. Pant: That scheme will be framed in accordance with the Constitution and it will certainly be brought to the notice of the House.

Shri K. K. Basu: When the relevant articles of the Constitution are discussed, if a full-fledged picture of the mind of the Government is given to us, it will be easier for us to discuss them.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I will bear the suggestion in mind.

Mr. Speaker: At least a skeleton of the scheme may be given. I will now put amendment No. 448 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 17—

after line 22, *insert*:

"31A. When a general election is next held in the Part C States of

[Mr. Speaker]

Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura—

(i) Himachal Pradesh and Delhi shall continue to have State Legislatures as they had prior to the passing of this Act; and

(ii) Tripura and Manipur shall have State Legislatures formed of members to be elected from the same constituencies as returned members to the electoral colleges prior to the passing of this Act."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: There is one other amendment. I shall put it.

The question is:

Page 17—

after line 22, *insert*:

"31A Till the general election is next held in the State of Kerala, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Travancore-Cochin State who were members on date of dissolution of that Assembly by Proclamation of the President representing the areas of Travancore-Cochin State now included in Kerala, together with the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Madras representing areas of the existing Madras State included in the new State of Kerala shall constitute the Legislative Assembly of Kerala:

Provided that those members of the dissolved Assembly of the State of Travancore-Cochin representing areas which are to be transferred to the State of Madras by this Bill, shall be deemed to be members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Madras."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: There is one amendment to clause 32. I shall put it.

The question is:

Page 17—

after line 28, *add*:

"(2) To clause (1) of article 172 of the Constitution, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

'Provided that where by virtue of the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 new assemblies are constituted in accordance with the provisions of the said Act the period referred to in clause (1) of this article shall, from the day when the said Act comes into force, be deemed to have commenced in accordance with the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of the said Act.'"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 32 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32 was added to the Bill.

3-8 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is a Government amendment No. 532 to clause 33. I shall put it to the vote of the House.

Amendment made: Page 17—

omit lines 36 to 39.

—[*Pandit G. B. Pant*].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the other amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 18—

after line 5, *add*:

"(3) As from the appointed day, the following proviso shall be added, in article 178 of the Constitution, namely:—

'Provided that where by virtue of section 30 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 the Assemblies of the States are constituted, the provisions of section 33 of the said Act shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this article, apply in the election of the

Speaker and Deputy-Speaker of every Assembly.'"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 33, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, new clause 34A. Amendment No. 247 of Shri R. C. Sharma.

The question is:

Page 18—

after line 13, *insert*:

34A. "*Madhya Pradesh Legislative Council*.—(1) As from such date as the President may by order appoint, there shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Madhya Pradesh.

(2) In the said Council there shall be 72 seats of which—

(a) the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171 shall be 24, 6 and 6 respectively;

(b) the number to be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (d) of the said clause shall be 24; and

(c) the number to be filled by persons nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (e) of that clause shall be 12.

(3) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President, after consultation with the Election Commission, shall by order determine—

(a) the constituencies into which the said new State shall be divided for the purpose of elections to the Council under each of the sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171;

(b) the extent of each constituency; and

(c) the number of seats allotted to each constituency.

(4) As soon as may be after the appointed day, steps shall be taken to constitute the said Council in accordance with the provisions of this section and the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951:

Provided that the election referred to in clause (b) of subsection (2) shall be held only after the general election to the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Madhya Pradesh has been held."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That new clause 34A be added to the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 34A was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now clause 35.

Amendments made:

(1) Page 18, line 16—

for "Maharashtra" substitute "Bombay".

(2) Page 18—

after line 16, *insert*:

"(1A) Until the said Council has been reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section and summoned to meet for the first time, the said Council shall consist of—

(a) all the sitting members of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Bombay, except those representing the Belgaum

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

(Local Authorities'), Bijapur (Local Authorities') and Dharwar (Local Authorities') constituencies; and

(b) 25 members to represent the territories specified in clauses (b), (c), (d) and (e) of sub-section (1) of section 8 who shall be chosen in such manner as may be prescribed."

(3) Page 18—

(i) *for* line 17, *substitute*:

"(2) After such reconstitution as aforesaid, there shall be 72 seats in the said Council of which—"; and

(ii) line 26, *for* "10" *substitute* "12".

(4) Page 19, line 4—

for "Maharashtra" *substitute* "Bombay".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the other amendments to vote.

The question is:

Pages 18 and 19—

for clause 35, *substitute*:

"35. As from the date of the constitution of new assemblies soon after the next general election, the Legislative Councils if they are functioning in any States shall cease to exist."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 18—

for lines 14 to 16, *substitute*:

"35. (1) As from such date as the President may by order appoint, there shall be a Legislative Council for each of the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 35, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now clause 37.

Amendment made: Page 20, line 40—

for "Maharashtra" *substitute* "Bombay".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 20, line 17—

for "Mysore" *substitute* "Karnataka".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 37, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now clause 38.

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

Page 21, line 26—

for "Maharashtra" *substitute* "Bombay".

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): There are other amendments also. There is, for instance, amendment No. 449. With respect to amendment No. 449, I only wish to say that whatever be the quota of PEPSU, that may remain intact, even if it means a reduction in the quota for Punjab. If Punjab can have less, PEPSU can have 8 today. If the hon. Home Minister is pleased to consider that, that will avoid a good bit of labour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know the reaction of the Minister?

Pandit G. B. Pant: If there are any PEPSU members......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am from PEPSU.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar—Rewari): With your permission I may point out that in the amendment it has been provided that PEPSU's quota will be six. If it is made into 8, I am told that the members from PEPSU will have no objection and that can be incorporated very easily without changing the spirit of the particular provision. I, therefore, suggest to the hon. Home Minister and to you, because you just now said that you are also from PEPSU......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I could only say that much, not further.

Shri Bansal: Anyway, I request the hon. Home Minister......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear Government's reaction.

Pandit G. B. Pant: If PEPSU members have no objection to substituting "8" for "6", I have no objection.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I sent in this amendment under the impression they were content with six as this number was mentioned in Clause 38. Then, ultimately I was told that PEPSU members did not want this six but wanted more. We do not want to injure PEPSU. Let them have any number they like, eight or even nine. I do not mind. When more Members are there and the strength is increased from 46 to 48, they can have one more, that is nine instead of eight. I think it is an arrangement which would benefit all because all that election will be avoided. You know, Sir, the Council of State as well as these councils are continuous bodies. We do not want those persons who have been elected six months ago to lose their seats. And the new Members have also to lose their seats after a few months. To avoid all that I will appeal to my PEPSU friends to agree to eight or nine as they please, and it will be made available.

Shri Ajit Singh (Kapurthala—Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes): We agree if the number is made nine.

Some Hon. Members: Eight.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Nine subsequently when two more are added. Today eight.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Will you kindly defer it for some time. These persons may meet together and see if they can agree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 38 is held over, but I shall put amendment 590 which is formal and consequential to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 21, line 26—

for "Maharashtra" *substitute* "Bombay".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, clause 39.

Amendment made: Page 21, line 28—*after* "new State of" *insert* "Bombay"

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 39, as amended stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: New clause 40.

Amendment made: Page 21, line 34—*after* "new State of" insert "Bombay"

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 41. I shall put amendment 347 to vote.

The question is:

Page 22, line 4—

omit "Part A State and of each Part B"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 41 stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 41 was added to the Bill.

Clause 42 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, clause 43.

Amendments made: (i) Page 22, line 20—*for* "Gujarat" *substitute* "Bombay"

(ii) Page 22, lines 21 and 22—

for "Maharashtra. Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Bombay" *substitute* "Mysore, Punjab and Rajasthan"

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to clauses 45 and 46 to the vote of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23, line 19—

for "five persons" *substitute* "seven persons".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23, line 19—

after "Central Government" *insert:*

"on the recommendations of the Speakers of the Lok Sabha and the respective Vidhan Sabha".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23, line 21—

add at the end:

"keeping In view the party composition of the membership of the House of the People belonging to the State and also the membership of the State Vidhan Sabha as the case may be."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23—

after line 15, add:

"Provided that changes so made shall not materially alter the existing Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23—

omit lines 22 to 25.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23—

for lines 22 to 25, *substitute:*

"Provided that two-fifth of such persons shall be chosen, so far as practicable from among others who were not associated with the former Commission in delimiting constituencies in any part of the territories of the new State."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23, line 22--

for "practicable" *substitute* "possible"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23--.

after line 27, *add*:

"Provided that the unanimous opinion of the associate members shall be binding on the Commission".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23, line 19—

for "five persons" *substitute* "nine persons"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 45 and 46 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 45 and 46 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 47 *was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 23, line 41—

after "1956" *insert*:

"publish it in the Gazette of India and in the Gazette of State concerned".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 48 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 48 *was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now clause 49.

Amendment made:

Page 25--.

for lines 4 to 13, *substitute*:

1. Andhra Pradesh	Bombay and Mysore
2. Bombay	Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore
3. Kerala	Madras
4. Maddya Pradesh	Bombay
5. Madras	Kerala and Mysore
6. Mysore	Andhra Pradesh, Bombay and Madras."

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the other amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 25, line 4--

for "Mysore" *substitute* "Karnataka"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 25, line 11—

for "Mysore" *substitute* "Karnataka"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 25, line 12—

for "Mysore" *substitute* "Karnataka"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 25, line 5--

for "and Bombay" *substitute* "Bombay and Rajasthan"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 25, line 7—

after "Maharashtra" *add* "and Rajasthan"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 49, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 49, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The First Schedule we will take up afterwards. Now, we shall go to clause 50.

Amendments made: (1) Page 25— omit lines 16 to 18.

(2) Page 25—

(i) line 20, *after* "existing States of" *insert* "Bombay"; and

(ii) line 22, *after* "new States of" *insert* "Bombay"

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the other amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 25—

(i) lines 17 and 18, *for* "the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and for the Part C State of Bombay" *substitute*:

"the State of Maharashtra"; and

(ii) *after* line 18, *insert*:

"(1A) A new High Court for the State of Gujarat shall be constituted as from the appointed day."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 25—

(i) line 21, *after* "Punjab" *insert* "Mysore and Rajasthan";

(ii) line 22, *after* "Punjab" *insert* "Mysore and Rajasthan"; and

(iii) line 25, *for* "for each of the new States of Kerala, Mysore and Rajasthan" *substitute*:

"for the new State of Kerala"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 25, line 18—

omit "and for the Part C State of Bombay".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 50, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 50, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments to clauses 51 to 54 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 25—

for lines 26 to 29, *substitute*:

"51. (1) As from the appointed day, the Courts of the Judicial Commissioner for Ajmer, Bhopal, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh and the High Courts of Madhya Bharat Saurashtra Travancore-Cochin, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Hyderabad shall cease to function and are hereby abolished."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 26—

for lines 1 to 6, *substitute*:

"(2) The President may, after consultation with the Chief

Justice of India and the Chief Justice of the High Court for that State, by notified order, provide for the establishment of a permanent bench of that High Court at one more place within the State other than the principal seat of the High Court and for any matter connected therewith."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 28—

after line 35, *add:*

"(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of this Part and save as hereinfater specifically provided, the advocates practising in or attorneys acting in the Courts situated within the territories transferred to other States by the provisions of Part II of this Act shall be deemed to have been recognised as such in the High Courts of the States to which the territories are transferred unless the advocates and attorneys, within a period of 12 months, from the appointed day, elect, by appropriate applications, to practise or act in the High Courts new or existing, as the case may be, in which they were originally enrolled."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 51 to 54 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 51 to 54 were added to the Bill.

Clauses 55 to 59 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, clause 60.

Amendments made:

(1) Page 27, line 35—

for "State of Maharashtra" *substitute:* "new State of Bombay"

(2) Page 27—

for lines 41 to 43, *substitute:*

"the High Court for the new State of Bombay (referred to in this Act as the High Court of Bombay) shall as soon as may be after such certification be transferred to the High Court of Bombay."

(3) Page 28—

(i) *for* line 4, substitute "of Bombay"; and

(ii) lines 7, 16, 20, 22 and 27, *for* "at Bombay" *substitute* "of Bombay"

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 60, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 60, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put clauses 61 to 67 to vote.

Shri Nesamony: There is an amendment to clause 67 to be put to vote separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I shall first put the amendments to clauses 61 to 66 to vote.

The question is:

Page 32, line 4—

add at the end "and Mysore"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 29, line 31—

omit "existing".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 61 to 66 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 61 to 66 were added to the Bill.

Clause 67.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 67.

Amendment made:

Page 33—

after line 23, *add*:

"(5) Subject to any rule made or direction given by the High Court at Madras, any person who immediately before the appointed day is an advocate entitled to practise in the High Court of Travancore-Cochin as may be specified in this behalf by the Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras having regard to the transfer of territories from Travancore-Cochin to Madras, shall be recognised as an advocate entitled to practise in the High Court at Madras".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 33—

after line 23, *add*:

"(5) Any person in the territories transferred from Travancore-Cochin to Madras who immediately before the appointed day is an Advocate entitled to practise in the High Court of Travancore-Cochin shall as from the appointed day be recognised as an Advocate entitled to práctise in the High Court of Madras".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 67, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 67, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is only one amendment to the group of clauses 68 to 72. I shall put it to vote now.

The question is:

Page 34—

after line 31, *add*:

"(3) In the territories transferred from Travancore-Cochin to the State of Madras, if half the amount provided in the budget for execution of public works has not been spent the balance of any such amount shall be transferred to the State of Madras on the appointed day".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 68 to 72 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 68 to 72 were added to the Bill.

Clause 73

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Clause 73.

Shri Datar: I am moving only amendment No. 547. I am not moving amendment No. 548.

Amendment made:

Page 35—

Omit lines 1 to 4:

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 73, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 73, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 74 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 75.

Amendments made:

(1) Page 35, line 25—

for "Gujarat" *substitute*. "Bombay".

(2) Page 35, line 25—*for* "25·79" *substitute* "8·58".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the other amendments to vote.

The question is:

Page 35, line 27—

for "248·04" *substitute* "275"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 35, line 31—

for "232·38" *substitute* "252·90"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 35, line 35—

for "24·65" *substitute* "26·60"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 35, line 39—

for "289·80" *substitute* "345"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 75, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 75, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 76 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 77.

Amendment made: Page 36, line 33—*for* "of the States" *substitute*: "having jurisdiction over the whole of the existing State".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the other amendment to vote.

The question is:

Page 36—

after line 37, *insert*:

"(2A) The normal indent of supplies made before the 31st of March, 1956 by the hospitals and other institutions in the territories of Travancore-Cochin transferred to State of Madras shall be met by the Government of Travancore-Cochin before the appointed day. All sections of the departments in the transferred territory which have been abolished since 31st March, 1956 shall be restored with their personnel and stores before the appointed day".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 77, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 77, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 78 to 81 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 82.

Shri Nesamony: I would like my amendment No. 412 to be put to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are Government accepting it?

Shri Datar: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 38—

after line 12, add:

"(3) The Travancore Minerals Company in the territory transferred from Travancore-Cochin to the State of Madras shall from the appointed day pass to the State of Madras.

(4) On and from the appointed day such number of vehicles of all categories of the State Transport Department of Travancore-Cochin plying in the territories transferred to State of Madras shall pass to the State of Madras along with all garages, workshops, waiting sheds and offices and the Madras State shall operate those vehicles."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 82 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 82 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 83.

Amendments made:

(1) Page 38, lines 13 and 14—

for "each of the existing States of Bombay and Hyderabad" *substitute* "existing State of Hyderabad".

(2) Page 38, lines 36 and 37—

for "in the case of Bombay or Hyderabad" *substitute* "in the case of Hyedrabad".

(3) Page 39, line 15—

after "sinking fund" *insert* "or depreciation fund".

(4) Page 38, line 16—

for "30th day of September" *substitute* "31st day of October".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 83, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 83, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: New clause 83A.

Amendment made:

Page 39—

after line 25, *insert*:

"83*A. Refund of taxes collected in excess*: The liability of an existing State to refund any tax or duty on property, including land revenue, collected in excess shall be the liability of the successor State in which the property is situated, and the liability of an existing State to refund any other tax or duty collected in excess shall be the liability of the successor State in whose territories the place of assessment of that tax or duty is included."

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That new clause 83A be added to the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 83A was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As there is only one amendment to the group of clauses 84 to 101, I shall put it to vote now. Then, I shall put all these clauses.

Page 40—

after line 27, *insert*:

"(2A) On and from the appointed day any contract for the exploitation of timber from the territories transferred to the State of Madras from Travancore-Cochin stipulating for the removal of timber to any depot outside the said territories shall be void and any such timber removed after the 2nd day of May 1956 or its value thereof shall pass to the State of Madras."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 84 to 101 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 84 to 101 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 102.

Amendments made:

(1) Page 43, line 42—

omit "Saurashtra".

(2) Page 44, line 2—

omit "Gujarat".

(3) Page 44—

for lines 27 to 35, *substitute*:

"(6) As from the appointed day the Financial Corporations established under the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, for

> the existing States of Bombay and Saurashtra shall stand amalgamated and shall be deemed to be the Financial Corporation established under the said Act for the new State of Bombay.
>
> (7) After consulting the Governments of the existing States of Bombay and Saurashtra, the Central Government may before the appointed day, by notified order, provide for the constitution of the Board of Directors of the Financial Corporation for the new State of Bombay and for such consequential, incidental and supplemental matters as may, in the opinion of the Central Government, be necessary to give effect to the provisions of sub-section (6).
>
> (8) The new State of Bombay shall be liable to pay to each of the new States of Mysore and Rajasthan on account of its share of the paid-up capital of the Financial Corporation for the existing State of Bombay such amount as the Central Government may, by order determine."

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other amendments to this clause to vote.

The question is:

Pages 43 and 44, line 43 and lines 1 and 2 respectively—

for "shall be deemed to be the Financial Corporations established under the said Act for the new States of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kerala, respectively" *substitute*:

"shall be abolished"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. DeputySpeaker: The question is:

Page 44—

omit lines 3 to 9.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 44—

omit lines 31 to 35.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 102, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 102, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 103 *was added to the* Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now clause 104.

Amendments made:

(1) Page 46—

omit lines 19 and 20.

(2) Page 46, line 25—

omit "Saurashtra".

(3) Page 46, line 27—
omit "Gujarat".

(4) Page 46, lines 30 and 31—

for "Hyderabad or Madhya Bharat" *substitute* "Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat or Saurashtra".

(5) Page 46—

(i) lines 6, 23 and 26, *for* "October" *substitute* "November"; and

(ii) line 32, *for* "30th day of September" *substitute* "31st day of October".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 104, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 104, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now clause 105.

Amendment made:

Page 46, line 37—

for "October" substitute "November".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 105, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 105, *as amended was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now clause 106.

Amendments made:

(1) Page 48, line 12—

for "Gujarat" *substitute* "Bombay".

(2) Page 48, line 6—

for "October" *substitute* "November".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 106, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 106, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clause 107 *was added to the Bill*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now clause 108.

Amendment made:

Page 49, line 18—

for "October" *substitute* "November".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 108, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 108, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: **Clause 109.**

Shri A. M. Thomas (**Ernakulam**): Amendment No. 561 is for deletion of the clause. So the clause has only to be put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, The question is:

"That clause 109 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 110 to 112 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 110 *to* 112 *were added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 52—

after line 19, *add:*

"(3) On and after the appointed day the Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple at Trivandrum shall not have any right, claim or interest in respect of any holding in the territories transferred under section 4 except to 8-1|3 (eight and one-third) times the net aggregate of rent as compensation which shall be collected by State of Madras from the respective landholders and paid to the Sree Padmanabhaswamy Temple. The compensation shall be determined by compensation officers appointed by the State of Madras."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 52, line 17—

for "37.5 to 13.6" *substitute* "46.5 to 4.5".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 113 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 113 *was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 114 *and* 115 *were added to the Bill.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 116.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I do not want to press my amendment. But I would like to get some clarification. The Home Minister while replying said today that the highest salary would not be reduced. In the new States there will be two kinds of salaries for the same job. I want to know whether the salaries of those who are in the lower category would be raised to that of the higher category.

Shri Datar: Whatever salary is drawn by a particular officer in any part of the State that is going to be transferred to another State would continue to be drawn by him. Subsequently, the State Government might take up the question of having a uniform scale of pay. Then a choice or option would be given to the particular officer. He can either accept the new unified scale or can continue on the old scale.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not saying about officers. There are teachers who are getting very low salaries.

Shri Datar: I use the word 'officers' in the sense of 'government servants'.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): This is not a matter to be decided by each State, because in all regions the same problem is there. That is why we want the Government of India to lay down a condition. This is not confined to one State alone.

Shri Datar: It would be difficult for the Government of India to do that.

Shri K. K. Basu: We only want to know this simple information. As you know, there are primary school teachers throughout India. Now we are setting up new States more or less in the category of Part A States. Therefore, if in the old Travancore-Cochin State the pay of the primary teachers is much less than that prevalent in a Part A State, when the new State has more or less the status of a Part A State, they must have all the benefits of a Part A State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may be a question for the reorganised State to consider. It would not be a question arising out of reorganisation for the whole of India.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Not for the whole of India, only where new States are formed.

Shri Mohiuddin: May I have a clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the first point be disposed of. The hon. Member wants to know whether those persons in the same job or category of jobs whose pay is lower than that of some other person coming from a different area doing the same job, will have their salaries raised to that of those drawing the higher pay.

Shri K. K. Basu: As you are now raising the status of the State.

Shri Datar: What you have stated is theoretically possible. Take the case of the four or five taluks going from Travancore-Cochin to Madras. It is quite likely that the scales of pay in respect of the one might be higher or lower. (*Interruptions*). What I would point out to this House is that so far as the question of reorganisation is concerned, all that we can lay down is that the pay-scales of a government servant shall not be varied to his disadvantage on account of reorganisation. Beyond that it is not possible for us to go. And, as I stated the State Government would be interested in having a unified scale of pay. Even then this particular government servant who has come over from another State will have the option either to accept this scale or to continue to draw in the same scale as he was drawing before.

Shri Nesamony: May I have another clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member, Shri Gopalan, the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn

Shri Mohiuddin: When Government servants are transferred from one State to another there must be an assurance that they will not be retrenched. This is more important than the salary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no amendment about that.

The question is:

"That clauses 116 to 118 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 116 to 118 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now clause 119.

Amendments made:

(i) Page 55, line 9—

for "of Mysore" *substitute* "of Bombay, Mysore".

(ii) Page 55, line 13—

omit "Bombay".

(iii) Page 55, lines 21 and 22—

for "Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra" *substitute* "Bombay, Madhya Pradesh".

—[*Pandit G. P. Pant*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 119, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 119, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put amendments to clauses 120 to 130.

The question is:

Page 57, line 4—

omit "for a period of six months from that day".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 58—

after line 20, *add*:

"(2) The President may be order do appoint an ex-judge or judges to settle the boundary disputes referred to him by States concerned within a year after the appointed day."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 120 to 130 stand part of the Bill."

Shri A. M. Thomas: Sir, in page 57, line 31, clause 126, I have noted a correction—'that' for 'the'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it an amendment in the name of the hon. Member?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir: it is only a correction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, it can be made at a subsequent time.

Now, the question is:

"That clauses 120 to 130 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 120 to 130 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 58—

after line 34, *add*:

"(3) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, it shall be lawful for the President to make an order applying to any Union Territory all or any of the provisions of that Act with such adaptations and modifications as may be specified in the order.

> (4) The order referred to in sub-section (3) shall remain in force until the law referred to in clause (1) of article 240 is made by Parliament and shall be deemed to be the law made under that article."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 131 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 131 *was added to the* Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the amendment No. 257 *re* New Clause 132.

The question is:

Page 58—

after line 34, *add:*

> "132. The Central Government shall within three months after the formation of the new States appoint Boundary Commission to demarcate boundaries of and settle the dispute of claims and counter claims of border areas of all new States and particularly to settle border disputes of Madras, Andhra and Karnataka."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are certain amendments that will be needed as consequential amendments. Attention has not been directed towards those things. I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 11(1)(a).

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is not our duty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When the Parliament is passing an Act, we must be as careful as possible.

In clause 11, sub-clause (1)(a), there is a reference to section 9. It has to be amended.

Shri Datar: What is the amendment, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no amendment. I am only drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that further scrutiny is required in order to find out whether any numerals and such other things require changes. Here, I think, it would now be 8 and not 9. The hon. Minister might have it looked into so that, in the third reading, we might have the necessary amendments made.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: May I seek a clarification, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about clause 38 which was held over? Can we take it up just now?

Shri Datar: Yes, Sir.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: May I seek a clarification? There was an amendment, 503 for the addition of a new clause 24A. That related to boundary disputes but was different from the amendment on the general question of Boundary Commissions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At that stage the Speaker enquired whether there were any other amendments. Probably the hon. Member was not in his seat and it could not be pressed. Now, it is too late.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: Those amendments were regarding clause 15A. This is regarding 24A.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But we have passed beyond 131.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: We went back to 15A after passing so many clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the number of the amendment?

Shri R. N. S. Deo: No. 503.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is too late now, as the hon. Member himself will appreciate.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: But we went back to 15A after passing so many other clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is now too late; but if the hon. Member is very

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

particular, I will allow him as a special case. Should I put it to the House?

Shri R. N. S. Deo: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is amendment 503, an amendment in the names of Shri Sarangadhar Das, Shri Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo, Dr. Natabar Pandey, Shri Bijoy Chandra Das and Shri Girdhari Bhoi.

Page 13,—

after line 24, *insert:*

> "24A. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions if any State is dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Zonal Council in regard to border disputes and represents to the Union Government for appointment of a Boundary Commission, the Union Government shall appoint a Boundary Commission consisting of Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts for investigation into and adjudicating upon such representation, and the Union Government shall take necessary steps to implement the award of such Commission."

4 P.M.

Shri Datas: Already a specific amendment was put before the House regarding Boundary Commission. I think this is barred.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): The amendment that has been negatived is a general Boundary Commission. If it refers to a particular area, I humbly think that it is not barred. What does it matter? A matter of five minutes' discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment seeks to have a Boundary Commission if a particular State feels aggrieved by the advice given by the Zonal Council. This is not the boundary disputes that we have been discussing before.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is quite a different matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the same thing. Therefore, I will put it to the vote of the House. No discussion is required as we have had enough of it.

The question is:

Page 13—

after line 24, *insert:*

> "24A. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions if any State is dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Zonal Council in regard to border disputes and represents to the Union Government for appointment of a Boundary Commission, the Union Government shall appoint a Boundary Commission consisting of Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts for investigation into and adjudicating upon such representation, and the Union Government shall take necessary steps to implement the award of such Commission."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say 'No'.

Some Hon. Members: 'No'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it. The motion is negatived.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to have a division, I have no objection. Does he like to have a division? I do not think he wants it. Therefore, the 'Noes' have it, and the motion is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: Regarding clause 129, I want to refer....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already finished with that clause.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I seek a clarification from you, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us finish these Schedules before that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have to go to another Committee shortly, and if you will kindly allow me, let me have my say now.

Yesterday you were pleased to say that after the hon. Home Minister has replied in regard to this matter of safeguards, the question will then be taken up. Unfortunately, it appears—I have been informed so—that today after the question hour, this matter was raised again. Very probably the hon. Speaker had not read what you were pleased to say yesterday, and in disregard of all that, the question was raised—at that time I was not present. Although I had got an assurance from you that after the hon. Home Minister has finished his speech, this question will be taken up, because all these amendments are mine for the insertion of new sub-clauses 119A to 119G, this question was raised here. It appears that some remarks were made by the hon. Speaker to the effect that these matters related to the Constitution Bill and at that time it would be seen whether these questions about safeguards could be discussed or that these questions could be discussed subject to their admissibility or something like that. My humble submission is that we have heard even the hon. Home Minister. He was pleased to say that he is very anxious about the question of minorities and their safeguards and this has been the attitude of the Prime Minister also. As you know, the S.R.C. Report contains one full chapter about it and the Commission have discussed the question of safeguards to minorities in detail. My humble submission is that when the States Reorganisation Bill is being discussed, it is absolutely relevant that all those matters relating to States must be discussed now. But this matter is relegated to the Constitution Bill. As a matter of fact, the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill is also an offspring of the States Reorganisation Bill. If that is so, either we should be allowed to move those amendments here or there, but we should not be—I do not want to use any strong language—deprived of our rights to move these amendments relating to various safeguards for minorities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may be deemed to have used that strong word which he has in mind, although there is no need for using it. I will make the position clear. The hon. Member took up his objection. The hon. Speaker ruled that this could not be covered under this Bill, and we will see when we take up the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill. Then the same objection was raised when I was in the Chair, and I also held the same view that it may be relevant when we discuss the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, but we cannot take it up so far as the States Reorganisation Bill is concerned. There was some objection then and I did say this much that when the hon. Home Minister makes a reply, questions might be put to him, and if he agrees or gives us an indication, perhaps we might reopen the matter. The hon. Home Minister also has given the same indication that this is a subject which can be discussed or incorporated in the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill and not here. Today also the same objection was raised and the Speaker has again ruled that this would be discussed and considered when we will take up the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Please forgive my interruption. You were pleased to tell us that even in the Constitution Bill all these questions relating to minorities and their safeguards could be discussed. From that I conclude that the whole matter pertaining to the minorities will be allowed to be discussed. My appeal to you and the hon. Minister was that so far as the general safeguards for minorities are concerned, they

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

will not be ruled out on any plea. I take it and I want to put it on record that under those circumstances this order was made. Otherwise, before this Bill is finished, I must say that my prayer may be reviewed and I may be allowed to move my amendments regarding general safeguards for minorities. If at that time, this objection about admissibility is going to be taken, I am perfectly within my right to raise any matter relating to the reorganisation of States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I appreciate the tenacity of the hon. Member, but I am afraid I cannot give the guarantee that it would not be ruled out at that time. How can the Speaker or the Chairman give that guarantee? As to what would happen to a thing which is to come afterwards no guarantee can be given now. He will have my sympathies and see what happens at that time if I am in the Chair....

Can we take up the schedules now? But before that, I am told that clause 38 was held over.

Shri Datar: It was held over for consideration by the members of the two States. They wanted to consider the question amongst themselves with a view to evolving an agreed solution. The members concerned are not here.

Shri Ram Krishan (Mohindergarh): We are here.

Shri Datar: He does not know what my hon. friend, Shri Iyengar says. Shri Iyengar suggested that possibly they are considering the matter, but one of the parties to such consideration is here—the hon. Member.

Shri Ram Krishan: We have considered the proposition; but we have not agreed to it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If one hon. Member says he has not agreed, the other hon. Member may say that the others have agreed to it. Others [illegible] agreed outside.

An hon. Member: No, Sir.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They have certainly agreed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One says he has not agreed, and another says they have agreed. Both may be right, but how can we decide whether there is an agreement in the matter or not?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is for the hon. Members to decide.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: But they wanted a unanimous decision.

Shri Datar: When the hon. Member, who ought to have been consulted in the matter says that there was no agreement, that means that there was discussion and there was no agreement. Under the circumstances it is very dicffiult to keep the matter pending.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tek Chand is not here himself. Anyhow, let me put clause 38, as amended, to the vote of the House. First I will put amendment No. 449 to clause 38.

The question is:

Page 21—

for clause 38, *substitute*:

"38. *Punjab Legislative Council*.—(1) As from the appointed day, there shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Punjab.

(2) In the said Council there shall be 46 seats of which—

(a) 16 shall be filled by persons elected in local authorities' constituencies of the State;

(b) 3 shall be filled by persons elected in a graduates' constituency of the State;

(c) 3 shall be filled by persons elected by a teachers' constituency of the State;

(d) 16 shall be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly; and

(e) 8 shall be filled by persons nominated by the Governor of the State in accordance with the provisions of clause (5) of article 171.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2)—

(a) all the sitting members of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Punjab elected in council constituencies or by the members of the Legislative Assembly of that State or nominated by the Governor of that State shall, on the appointed day, become members of the Legislative Council of the new State and be deemed to have been elected thereto in the corresponding council constituencies of the new State or by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the new State, or nominated thereto by the Governor of the new State, as the case may be; and

(b) as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, six persons shall be elected in the prescribed manner by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union from amongst persons who are not members of that Assembly, the persons so elected snall become members of the Legislative Council of the new State of Punjab and such three of them as may be determined in the prescribed manner shall be deemed to have been elected thereto in a local authorities constituency of the new State and the other three shall be deemed to have been elected thereto by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the new State.

(4) The term of office of any person who becomes a member of the said Council under clause (a) of sub-section (3) shall be the same as his term of office in the Legislative Council of the existing State of Punjab would have been if this Act had not been passed; and in order that as nearly as may be one-third of the members of the said Council may retire on the 26th day of April, 1956 and on the expiration of every second year thereafter, the Governor of the new State shall, after consultation with the Election Commission, make by order such provision as he thinks fit in regard to the term of office of the members elected under clause (b) of sub-section (3)."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I will put clause 38, as amended to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 38, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we take up the Schedules. First Schedule.

Amendment made: (i) Page 59, line 10—

for "Gujarat" *substitute* "Bombay".

(ii) Page 59—

omit line 12..... .. ..

(iii) Page 59, lines 13, 14, 15, 21 and 22—

for "Maharashtra" *substitute* "Bombay".

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the First Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the Third Schedule.

Amendment made: Page 60—

(i) *for* line 16, *substitute:*

"4. Bombay....66...... 306"; and

(ii) *omit* lines 20 and 28.

—[*Shri Datar*]

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I have an amendment No. 162.

I beg to move:

Page 60, line 17—

for "18" *substitute* "19" and

for "126" *substitute* "133".

The other day, you will remember we had about five hundred amendments. I own that this amendment slipped out. It is a very important amendment. As they are, the number of membership for the Lok Sabha and the Assembly are 18 and 126 respectively. From the population figures that I have before me, if we calculate, the membership comes to 18½. It means that we should be entitled to 19 seats and if it is multiplied by seven, we should be having 133 seats in the Assembly. If that proposal is not acceptable, I submit that the multiple may be raised from 7 to 8. As the Home Minister will readily agree, Travancore-Cochin is perhaps the smallest State in area and there should be no difficulty in doing this because, the hon. Minister, very rightly agreed to an increase in the number of members of the Mysore Assembly. Even from arithmetical justification, we can lay claim for an Assemly of more than 133 seats. I, therefore, request the hon. Home Minister to either change 18 into 19 or change the multiple from 7 to 8.

Shri Keshavaiengar: He agreed after a long persuation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I suppose the Minister has been hearing me. It is a question of numbers. If the increase in the number of Members for the Lok Sabha is not possible, as it will create further problems of distribution among other areas, the multiple may be increased from seven to eight. You are already having this in smaller States. In Assam, the multiple is nine; even in Madhya Pradesh it is eight. So, the claims of Travancore-Cochin for a biiger number are absolutely justified.

Shri Datar: I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment.

Shri V. P. Nayyar: Why?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It would have been much better if the hon. Member had gone to the Minister and sat with him and discussed this with him.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I discussed it with the Home Minister.

Shri Keshavaiengar: Mysore stands on a different footing altogether.

Shri Datar: All the States stand on the same footing.

Shri Siddananjappa (Hassan-Chikmagalur): I have also my amendment No. 504.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member given notice?

Shri Siddananjappa: I gave notice on the 6th.

Mr. Depaty-Speaker: 504 is not one of those amendments about which intention to move was expressed.

Shri Keshavaiengar: Mine is acceptable to Government. This is a consequential amendment.

Shri Datar: If it is a consequential amendment, we may accept it. It appears to be consequential.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Government accepts it, I will allow it.

Amendment made: Page 60, line 21—

for "182" *substitute* "208".

—[*Shri Siddananjappa*]

Shri Keshavaiengar: In view of amendment No. 504 to Third Schedule consequential amendments are necessary in clause 37 and I have moved that amendment. I have just now given the amendment with the special permission of the Speaker.

I beg to move:

Page 20—

(i) line 27, *for* "45" *substitute* "52"

(ii) line 31, *for* "15" *substitute* "18"

(iii) line 34, *for* "15" *substitute* "18"

(iv) line 37, *for* "7" *substitute* "8"

Mr. Depaty-Speaker: Are the Government accepting it?

Shri Datar: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 20—

(i) line 27, *for* "45" *substitute* "52"

(ii) line 31, *for* "15" substitute "18"

(iii) line 34, *for* "15" substitute "18"

(iv) line 37, *for* "7" substitute "8"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the other amendments to Schedule III.

The question is:

Page 60—

for *lines* 13 to 26, *substitute*:

1. AndhraPradesh	45	315
2. Assam	12	108
3. Bihar	57	342
4. Gujarat	23	161
5. Kerala	19	133
6. Madhya Pradesh	37	296
7. Madras	42	210
8. Maharashtra	41	246
9. Mysore	27	189
10. Orissa	21	147
11. Punjab	23	161
12. Rajasthan	23	184
13. Uttar Pradesh	89	445
14. West Bengal	35	245"

The Motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 60—

(i) line 31—

for "2" *substitute* "3"

(ii) line 32—

for "2" substitute "3"

The Motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 60, line 21—

for "182" substitute "234"

The Motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 60, line 17—

for "18" *substitute* "19" and

for "126" *substitute* "133".

The Motion was negatived.

Mr. DeputySpeaker: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the Fourth Schedule.

Amendments made: (i) Page 61—

(i) *for* line 29, *substitute*:

Bombay ...... 12·57
1.19"; and

(ii) omit line 33.

(ii) Page 61, line 34—

for "3·03" substitute "2·90"

(iii) Page 62, line 6—

for "2 per cent" *substitue* "1 per cent."

(iv) Page 63—

(i) *for* line 8, *substitute*:

"Bombay 18:10
1·00"; and

(ii) omit line 12.

(v) Page "36, line 13—

for "3·97" *substitute* "3·74"

(vi) Page 64, line 13—

for "Gujarat" *substitute* "Bombay"

(vii) Page 64, line 21—

for "Maharashtra" *substitute* "Bombay"

(viii) Page 64, line 36—

for "Gujarat" *substitute* "Bombay"

(ix) Page 60, line 42—
after "excise" *insert* "for the half year"

(x) Page 61, line 20—

after "excise" *insert* "for the half year"

(xi) Page 61—
after line 39, add:

"(3) For the purposes of this section—

(a) the first half and the second half of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1956, shall be deemed to be the first seven months and the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

remaining five months, respectively, of that financial year;

(b) the distributable Union duties of excise for the first half and for the second half of the said financial year shall be deemed to be seven-twelfths and five-twelfths, respectively, of the distributable Union duties of excise for that said financial year."

(xii) Page 63--

for lines 19 to 21, *substitute*;

"(4) For the purposes of this paragraph—

(a) the first half and the second half of the financial year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1956, shall be deemed to be the first seven months and the remaining five months, respectively, of that financial year;

(b) the net proceeds of taxes on income for the first half and for the second half of the said financial year shall be deemed to be seven-twelfths and five-twelfths, respectively, of the net proceeds of such taxes for that financial year."

(xiii) Pages 63 to 65—

for lines 22 to 40, 1 to 40 and 1 to 5 respectively, *substitute*:

"5. (1) In accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of article 275, there shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India—

(a) in the first seven months of the said financial year, as grants-in-aid of the revenues of each of the States specified below, the sum specified against it:

(i) For general purposes—

Assam	58.33 lakhs of rupees
Mysore	23.33 lakhs of rupees
Orissa	43.75 lakhs of rupees
Punjab	72.92 lakhs of rupees
Saurashtra	23.33 lakhs of rupees
Travancore-Cochin	26.25 lakhs of rupees
West Bengal	46.67 lakhs of rupees

(ii) For the expansion of primary education—

Bibar	48.42 lakhs of rupees
Hyderabad	23.33 lakhs of rupees
Madhya Bharat	10.50 lakhs of rupees
Madhya Pradesh	29.17 lakhs of rupees
Orissa	18.67 lakhs of rupees
Patiala and East Punjab States Union	5.25 lakhs of rupees
Punjab	16.33 lakhs of rupees
Rajasthan	23.33 lakhs of rupees

(b) in the remaining five months of the said financial year, as grants-in-aid of the revenues of each of the States specified below, the sum specified against it:

(i) For general purposes—

Assam	41.67 lakhs of rupees
Mysore	16.67 lakhs of rupees
Orissa	31.25 lakhs of rupees
Punjab	52.08 lakhs of rupees
Bombay	16.67 lakhs of rupees
Kerala	16.93 lakhs of rupees
Madras	1.82 lakhs of rupees
West Bengal	33.33 lakhs of rupees

(ii) For the expansion of primary education—

Bihar	34.58 lakhs of rupees
Andhra Pradesh	9.62 lakhs of rupees
Mysore	2.41 lakhs of rupees
Bombay	12.10 lakhs of rupees
Madhya Pradesh	20.98 lakhs of rupees
Orissa	13.33 lakhs of rupees
Purjab	15.42 lakhs of rupees
Ralasthan	16.56 lakhs of rupees

(2) There shall also be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India—

(a) in the firt seven months of the said financial year, as grants-in-aid of each of the States of Mysore, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin, the sum by which the total of the amounts payable to that State under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 3 of this Order and under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act,1953 falls short of 201.25 lakhs of rupees, 160-42 lakhs of rupees and 163-33 lakhs of rupees, respectively; and

(b) in the remaining five months of the said financial year, as grants-in-aid of each of the States of Mysore, Bombay, Kerala and Madras, the sum by which the total of the amounts payable to that State as additional percentages under sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 3 of this Order and under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act falls short of 143·75 lakhs of rupees, 114.58 lakhs of rupees, 105.38 lakhs of rupees and 11.29 lakhs of rupees, respectively.

(3) Any sum or sums payable under this paragraph shall be in addition to any sum or sums payable to the States under each of the provisos to clause (1) of article 275."

—[*Shri Datar*].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Fourth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fourth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up the Fifth Schedule.

Amendment made:

Page 65, lines 21 and 22--

for "the second half of the financial year 1956-57" *substitute*:

"the period commencing on the appointed day and ending on the 31st day of March, 1957."

—[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Fifth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fifth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the Sixth Schedule.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

(i) Page 86—

after line 34, *add*:

"(6A) University and other educational societies."

(ii) Page 67—

after line 7, *add*:

"(16) Exhibitions of State Jagirs of Government.

(17) Archaeological institutes or centres of the State Government."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The numbers of these amendments were not indicated at the time when Members were asked to indicate the numbers of amendments which they wanted to move. Anyhow I will allow the hon. Member. He may speak on his amendments.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खुसूसन हैदराबाद के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हैदराबाद के जो जागीरदार वगैरह थे उन की जागीर कर्नाटक, या तेलंगाना या महाराष्ट्र में थीं और उन का हैडक्वार्टर हैदराबाद था। इन इलाकों का रुपया हैदराबाद की यूनिवर्सिटी और दूसरे एजूकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशनस में लगा है। अब यह हिस्सा दूसरे राज्यों में जा रहा है। इसलिये मेरे अमेंडमेंट का मकसद यह है कि आर्कियालाजीकल डिपार्टमेंट का सामान, भोजपत्र पर लिखी हुई पुस्तकें आदि सामान जोकि हैदराबाद में जमा है वह कर्नाटक वालों के इस्तेमाल के लिये खुला रखा जाये।

दूसरे मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कर्नाटक की कोपल जागीर के करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर के हैदराबाद में एग्जिबीशन बनाई गई है। यह चूंकि कर्नाटक के पैसे से बनाई गई है इसलिये उसे मैसूर राज्य को या कर्नाटक को ट्रांस्फर कर दिया जाये या कर्नाटक वालों के इस्तेमाल के लिये खुला रखा जाये।

Shri Datar: Sir, may I point out that there are technical difficulties in the acceptance of these amendments. The hon. Member will kindly see that the institutions that have been referred to in the Sixth Schedule are all Government institutions or public insti-

[Shri Datar]

tutions, while the hon. Member wants similar facilities in respect of universities. Universities are autonomous bodies. After that the hon. Member has used a highly comprehensive expression "and other educational societies". They are likely to be private bodies or they are likely to be institutions conducted by local bodies and others.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: You may say "Government bodies."

Shri Datar: It is not possible for us to exert any pressure on such bodies which are either autonomous or which are carried on by local bodies.

Then he has further gone on in amendment No. 590 to say "Exhibitions of State Jagirs of Government". That also is a matter with which Government is remotely, if at all, connected. Then he says: "Archaeological institutes or centres of the State Government." So far as that matter is concerned, it is a matter for negotiations between the States. Under these circumstances, it is not possible at this stage to accept either of these two amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 66—

after line 34, *add*:

"(6A) University and other educational societies."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 67—

after line 7, *add*:

"(16) Exhibitions of State Jagirs of Government.

(17) Archaeological institutes or centres of the State Government."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That the sixth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Sixth Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Gadgil: May I make a request, Sir?

Shri Datar: Sir, I shall make the motion first.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Gadgil: Sir, I want to make a request that, instead of......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me place the motion before the House.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Gadgil: My humble submission is, in the course of the last 3 or 4 hours I do not know how many amendments have been passed. Therefore, it is but natural for my hon. friend the Minister just to review the amendments passed and if there are any lacunae left he may come tomorrow with a few amendments here and there. I, therefore, suggest that the third reading be taken up tomorrow.

Shri Kamath: May I add a word, Sir? I am saying this on the strength of rule 131. Here, in this case amendments of a very substantial nature, very fundamental amendments, have been made in the Bill. Unilinguism has been abandoned in favour of bilinguism. Therefore, it is very unfair, I would suggest, to take up the third reading today itself when such very vital amendments have been made to the Bill, and nothing would be lost if it is postponed for tomorrow. The third reading of the Bill is important and, if the House is ready we may now take up the other River Boards Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Minister ready with the formal amendments that may be necessary for the third reading?

Shri Datar: I am not yet ready, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we shall have to postpone it till tomorrow and we may take up the next business.

Shri Kamath: And about the time, Sir, for third reading, I would suggest very earnestly that it should not be less than 4 hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That we will decide when we take it up. Now this will stand over till tomorrow and we will take up the next business.

RIVER BOARDS BILL

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to move*

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of River Boards for the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river Valleys, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Sir, I have to submit a very important matter. I submit that under certain provisions of the Constitution this Bill cannot be discussed in the manner in which we seek to discuss it now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be considered when the motion is made. When an hon. Member brings forward a motion he has to support that motion. After he has done that, the motion will be placed before the House and then an occasion arises when objections to that can be taken so far as that motion is concerned. The hon. Minister may continue.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I need not take a very long time over this part of the proceedings in respect of this legislation. The House adopted a motion for the reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee on the 14th September last year with instructions to submit a report by the 21st November. I am happy to say that the Joint Committee has submitted a unanimous report within the short time allotted to them for the purpose, after taking into consideration all the suggestions made in both the Houses in April last year.

After that, this Bill was taken up in the Rajya Sabha and it was passed with very slight modifications. I shall explain very briefly the alterations that were made in the Bill in the Joint Committee. I shall take up one chapter after another.

In chapter I, there is no change made. In chapter II, there are some verbal alterations, in clause 4(1) and clause 5 (2). There is also a verbal alteration in clause 11(2). It is in the nature of a clarification. In clause 9, there is a slight change. That also is in the nature of a clarification. Instead of the word 'constitution', the word 'appointment' has been used. It makes the position very clear and makes it more precise. There are two changes in clause 11 (1) and (2). They are also in the nature of clarifications. These changes are all of a very minor nature.

Changes of a somewhat substantial character have been made in chapter III. In this chapter, in clause 14, the original wording of the Bill provided that the notification shall be made in the official gazette but there was no reference to any consultation with the Governments interested. In order to bring it into line with clause 4 (1) it has now been provided that this notification should also be made after consultation with the Governments interested.

There is a change in clause 15(2) that the Board shall consult the Governments interested and the Central Government in respect of the scheme and after considering their suggestions

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Nanda]

if any, the Board may confirm, modify or reject the scheme. The Joint Committee took the view that it was not enough that the Board should consult only the Governments interested in respect of the schemes because the Central Government is vitally interested in the schemes. They have a bearing on the whole national policy in respect of the utilisation of these resources and the Government of India comes into the picture at various stages. It will have to incur liabilities and undertake a variety of functions in connection with the carrying out of these schemes. Therefore, very rightly, the Joint Committee asked for a provision to be made that the Central Government should also be referred to in connection with these schemes.

There is a change in clause 15(5) also. It provides that a copy of the approved scheme shall be forwarded to the Central Government. It is really linked up with the same kind of provisions in other parts of this clause.

There is a change in clause 20 also. It is of a minor character, but still, it has an importance of its own. The Committee desired that the Central Government should cause every report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. The reports referred to here, are the annual reports. So, the provision was included in the Bill. Besides these changes, there are one or two verbal changes in Chapter III to which I need not refer.

In Chapter IV, change of a somewhat substantial character have been made. In clause 22(1) and (2) there is a verbal alteration, but in sub-clauses (3) and (4), the changes have a certain amount of substance. It was provided in the Bill that the assessors may be appointed on the recommendation of the Central Government. The Committee, however, thought that in such a matter, the arbitrator's discretion should not be fettered and that he should be in a position to make the choice of assessors on his own, without reference to the Government. This suggestion was agreed to and the reference to the recommendation of the Central Government was omitted. Also, the original intention was that there may be one or more persons as assessors, but very rightly, the Committee felt that there should be a minimum of two, and that suggestion has been agreed to and incorporated in the Bill.

The modifications in sub-clauses (4) and (5) of clause 22 are matters of clarification of the intention of the Government.

In clause 27, the alteration that has been made brings out the intention and purposes much more clearly than the original wording did, and the modification also makes the position better than in the original Bill. The original idea was that the Board, when it has performed its functions, would be dissolved. But the question may arise as to whether the functions have actually been performed or not, and there may be differences of opinion. In order that there may be no room for any kind of confusion or dispute regarding such a matter, the change in the clause sets all these doubts at rest and makes the position clearer. Whether the Board has performed its functions or not will be a matter to be settled in terms of the opinion of the Central Government so that a decisive position may be obtained in this respect. In the other clauses, there are one or two very slight, minor, and verbal changes made.

So far, I have referred to the alterations made by the Joint Committee. In the Rajya Sabha, there was just one place where a change has been made, and that is in clause 28, dealing with powers to make rules. This change is also in the nature of clarification, and it brings out more clearly what was intended to be done.

That is all I have to say. The Bill stands practically intact in its essential features concerning the various important provisions, as they were, and the changes have been in the nature of improvements to make the purpose clearer. There has not been any change which will require any lengthy explanation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of River Boards for the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I have to inform the House that the President, having been informed about the subjectmatter of the River Boards Bill, 1955, has, under article 117(3) of the Constitution, recommended to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am very thankful for your making the announcement. In fact, that is the crux of the point which I wanted to argue. I submit I am not against the Bill at all in so far as it goes and I will support it also. But there is a constitutional difficulty and a defect which could have been cured but has not been cured and it makes it impossible for this House to discuss the Bill.

You will kindly refer to article 117 (3) of the Constitution which says as follows:

> "A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House...."
>
> I underline the word 'that'—

"the consideration of the Bill".

In this context, the word "that" cannot mean the Lok Sabha; the word "that" will apply equally to both the Houses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It refers to the House which passes it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Yes; but I submit that the Rajya Sabha has not been given the recommendation by the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member sure that that recommendation was not given?

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am sure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am told the recommendation was sent to the Rajya Sabha.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We have no indication from the papers which we have with us that the President has given the recommendation to the Rajya Sabha. I am submitting this because there is a distinction between article 117(3) and article 274. In article 117 (3), the word used is "that" and in an identical place, the word used in article 274 is "either". I will read the last portion of article 274:

> "....shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President".

I submit that if it is a question of introduction of the Bill, the President's recommendation to either House is not necessary; but, on the other hand, if it is for consideration, then it comes within the scope of article 117 (3) and the word "that" will apply to either House. It is not even now possible for the Minister to tell me the position. From this morning I tried to verify from the Rajya Sabha also whether the President's recommendation accompanied the Bill when it was being discussed in the Rajya Sabha, and I have no indication to show that it did.

The other point is this. If you will kindly examine the Financial Memorandum attached to this Bill, you will see that it violates the mandatory requirements of rule 87. A Financial Memorandum is absolutely necessary, not only that. Any note with the caption "Financial Memorandum" will not be enough. It must necessarily fulfil certain requirements. Rule 87(1) says that "it shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving ex-

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

penditure"; does the Financial Memorandum invite particular attention to clauses? Even granting that it is there, according to the same rule,

> "it shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law".

This morning, I tried to get a copy of the Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha; but, unfortunately, I could not get a copy. The Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and I distinctly remember that the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha did not fulfil the requirements of rule 87. This is a ground which by itself will make it impossible for us to proceed with the Bill. These are questions involving the interpretation of rules. This is my doubt and I want to be clarified. I would submit that the opinion of some other members may also be obtained, in case we have taken a decision now, because violation of the Constitution is a matter of fundamental importance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has referred to article 117(3) of the Constitution which says:

> "(3) A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill"

I agree with the hon. Member that the recommendation must have been conveyed to the other House. The Rajya Sabha has passed it and the Rajya Sabha must have got that recommendation from the President. I find from the River Boards Bill, as was introduced in the Rajya Sabha that at the end the recommendation is incorporated as follows:

> "The President has, in pursuance of clause (3) of article 117 of the Constitution of India recommended the consideration of the Bill by the Rajya Sabha".

That recommendation has been conveyed to the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha considered the Bill after that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I could not find the recommendation. It is very common that this recommendation is printed at the end of the Bills; it is a stereotyped form. I want it to be verified. Also, that is not the only ground of my objection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everything should be presumed to have been done according to the requirements of the law, unless we have something definite that contradicts it. That recommendation is clearly incorporated in the Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha and even after it had been passed by the Rajya Sabha, that recommendation is printed at the end. We can presume that certainly it was done in accordance with the law and rules, unless the hon. Member has got definite information about it that it is wrong. I do not think we need make an enquiry into that at this moment. Here we have only to see that that recommendation is here, so far as our House is concerned. We cannot enter into the enquiry whether that recommendation was there or not when the Rajya Sabha passed it. For the present, we are to be satisfied if that recommendation is here; we have got it before us.

So far as the Financial Memorandum is concerned, the hon. Member has read rule 87 and said that it should have a reference to the clauses. But I find that reference is also there in the Financial Memorandum; the hon. Member will find it if he just reads it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is unfortunate that though we were trying to get a copy of the Bill, we have not been able to get it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is certainly unfortunate; but, I cannot also help the hon. Member. The Financial Memorandum is there and the reference to clauses is also there. Therefore, I overrule the objections as having no ground.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Since you seem to be having it before you, may I ask whether it also indicates the nature of the estimate of the recurring and non- recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is put down; but, it is not clear. I have said that we cannot enter into an enquiry at this stage whether the memorandum submitted at that time was correct or not.

Shri V. P. Nayar: With great respect. I would submit that rule 87(1) says:

> "....and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved.." etc.

The words "shall also give" makes it all the more mandatory that an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law should be given. That is the point on which I wanted you to advise me. If that is also there, then the Bill can be proceeded with. If that is not there....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question before us is not that that Financial Memorandum has not been given; it is whether as a consequence of that. this House should throw out the Bill or should not consider it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I never suggested it. The hon. Minister can give a detailed Financial Memorandum; unless that is given. we cannot consider the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will consider that position because I find that even in the financial memorandum that detail is not given. Anyhow, subject to that—I will look into that—we can proceed with the consideration

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it, therefore, your suggestion that although the mandatory requirement relating to "an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law" is not fulfilled, the discussion can go on till such time? I am offering an easier solution. The Bill has come now as a bolt from the blue. Actually, it ought to have come yesterday. The hon. Minister can take the House into confidence and give the financial memorandum. When we do things, especially as the Parliament of India, we should certainly respect our own rules. There is no question of violating our rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member. We proceed with the consideration subject to that objection and I will take the decision after making an enquiry.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. The Bill before the House, a copy of which I have got, does not contain the memorandum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have read out something. The hon. Member was not here.

Shri Kamath: Why should it be separately presented?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will not invalidate it. Whenever a motion is read—I have read it to the House—the House is in possession of it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The copy which was before me did not indicate it. I should not be misunderstood.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): I rise to compliment the hon. Minister for bringing about a measure which ought to have been on the statute book. It is a well known fact that this country of ours is

[Shri Tek Chand]

blessed—some say it is a curse—with a very large number of rivers. If there is an optimum to the realisation of its waters, it can be harnessed to the service of mankind. If the rivers are permitted to run unharnessed and unsecured, they can bring about devastation. It is also a patent fact that in our country so far, since some years the waters of the rivers of India are utilized to the extent of 6 per cent. only; the rest remain unutilized. Very often it contributes to devastation, depredation, destruction and ruin.

It is a happy augury that this Bill, as presented, promises to have a machinery whereby the waters of this great land are going to be harnessed to the service of mankind. There is one noticeable fact--I was about to say a regrettable fact--that in this land of large and long rivers, very few rivers are navigable. So far as hydro-electic scheme are concerned, thanks to our experts, a good number of them are under way.

I would have preferred that instead of having a River Boards Bill, we had the River Board Bill. My suggestion to the Government would have been that instead of having several river boards, if there had been one central board, anyone of its functionaries could have engaged itself with a view to taking the problems connected with a particular river or with a few rivers, being restricted to a certain territorial area, because that would have facilitated considerably so far as co-ordination was concerned. The Bill visualizes that there should be a number of boards which should function in this country.

The other comment which I wish to make--and I implore through you that if the hon. Minister in charge may be pleased to attend to the suggestions which I offer by way of constructive criticism, I will be grateful-- is that I notice that though the objects are extremely laudable, desirable, urgent and imperative, unfortunately, the Bill itself contains certain obstacles, certain difficulties which the Government is likely to notice as the boards begin to function. It is better to point out those defects now in order that the river boards should function effectively. It is necessary that they should have potency within the law; they should have the power. But what is the power that is being conferred on the boards under this Bill? To my mind, the power—I would not say it is illusory—is not effective.

Firstly, under clause 4, which Is the first clause in Chapter II which contemplates the establishment of river boards, before a river board can into existence at all, there must be a request made by the State Government to the Central Government. Therefore, the existence of a river board is conditioned by on a request being made by a State Government. Then again, you will notice, clauses 13, 14 and 15 deserve careful scrutiny in so far as, to my mind, they happen to be the pivotal clauses. You will notice that the important function of the board is advisory. Clause 13(a) provides that a board may be empowered under sub-section (1) of section 14 to perform all or any of the "following functions" and the first function, which is the most important function, is contained in clause 13(a), which is advisory. That is to say, the board may initiate a scheme, but so far as giving effect to the scheme is concerned, It can only tender an advice. An advice is not a command. It is for a particular State Government or State Governments concerned to accept it or to reject it as they choose. The most important function of these board is the maximum utilisation of water resources, covering irrigation, hydro-electric power, flood control, navigation etc. They may prepare a scheme. But that scheme cannot come Into effect, that scheme cannot come into existence. They have only to tender an advice. It will be for the State Government concerned to accept the advice or to reject the advice.

5 P.M.

Then again, clause 14 deals with the functions of the Board and among the functions which are indicated in sub-clause (3) of clause 14, it is stated that in performing its functions under the Act, the board shall consult the Governments interested at all stages. So far, so good. But what follows is a little bewildering. It says "and endeavour to secure, as far as may be practicable agreements among such Governments". I submit in all humility that in a legislative measure there is no room for a provision like sub-clause (3). The Board can only advise. It is a body of advisers. Once an advice is given, it cannot run the advice down the throat of an unwilling Cabinet of a State. That being the position, after having tendered an advice, a good, practical and desirable advice, how is it possible for that Board to endeavour to secure agreement among such Governments? I can understand the Central Government endeavouring to secure agreement. That is understandable. That is feasible. But how can this Board manned by some functionaries, however important, endeavour to secure agreement among the Governments when they do not happen to agree inter se. All that the Governments will say is: "You have prepared a scheme. You have tendered your advice. It is for us to consider the advice, consider its feasibility from the point of view of desirability, from the point of view of the burden upon our financial resources and other points of view that we may have. Once an advice is tendered, the option is exclusively and entirely ours to accept it or to reject it." If they turn down the advice, there is no machinery provided under clause 14(3) which makes it obligatory upon an intransigent State, if I may say so, upon an unwilling State, to accept the advice.

Then again, if the advice is not accepted, what is the nature of the endeavours that the board is going to make with a view to bring about agreement between the Governments? What is the machinery? The only machinery will be some sort of persuasion, some sort of endeavour to say: "It will be in your interests", some sort of advocacy, but beyond that it is not open to these Boards to give effect to their schemes howsoever important, howsoever imperative, howsoever urgent.

Then again, clause 15(5) reads:

> "Every approved scheme shall be forwarded to the Governments interested and the Board may advise them to undertake measures for executing the scheme and a copy of the approved scheme shall also be forwarded to the Central Government."

You will find that after labour has been spent, after experts have devoted their thought, time and attention and considerable money has been spent, what happens? The Board merely advises. Again, in sub-clause (6), you see:

> "The Central Government may, on a request received in this behalf from any Government interested or otherwise, assist the Governments interested in taking such steps as may be necessary for the execution of the scheme."

The whole thing becomes dependent upon requests made and advice which may or may not be accepted.

Then again, Chapter IV beginning with clause 22 requires more than a passing notice. Clause 22 reads:

> "Where any dispute or difference arises between two or more Governments interested with respect to—
>
> (a) any advice tendered by the Board under this Act
>
> . . .
>
> any of the Governments interested may, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, refer the matter in dispute to arbitration."

I do not see any room for such arbitration. What is the dispute?

[Shri Tek Chand]

There is no dispute. A particular Government says: "Very good. Your advice is received and rejected." The other Government concerned may say: "Advice received. It is very valuable. We propose to accept your suggestion." When one State accepts it, it is equally competent for the other sister State to reject it. Where is the dispute? It will not be open to the tribunal which is going to arbitrate to tell a State: "Although it is within your right or power not to accept the advice, in so far as the advice has been accepted by the other State there is a dispute and we propose to arbitrate so that you may accept the advice." So long, virtually in every relevant clause you have scrupulously used the difficult expression "advice". Advice can connote only one thing that the option is with the person to whom the advice is tendered to accept or reject it. Is it open to the arbitrators to say that the advice is equal to a command and therefore the State rejecting it should accept it? What is the machinery by which the tribunal can order that the advice must be accepted? To my mind clause 22(1) (a) is not a point upon which any reference is possible because there can be no dispute as to the acceptance or rejection of the advice. It is a matter within the option and exclusive will or caprice of the State concerned. The weakness I find is that the powers that you are conferring upon the River Boards are not effective. It will not be open to them or even to the Central Government, as I read the Bill, to compel a State to accept the advice or put the scheme into execution.

My fears are that any particular State can torpedo a scheme, howsoever useful it may be, for any reason, good, bad or indifferent. That is a lacuna which deserves early eradication. A certain amount of power may be given and there must be at least a provision by which the Central Government can say: "Very good. We have considered your objection. We over-rule your objection. You must perforce accept the scheme and give effect to it." Unless there is some provision whereby a scheme considered by the Board can ba given effect to either at the behest of the Board or the Central Government, my fears are that this Bill may not have the desired effect. So, while I am in complete agreement with the spirit and the sentiment underlying the Bill, I do feel that in order that the Bill may be utilised to the best advantage, the changes I have suggested should be incorporated so that it should not be possible for the States to say "no" once a scheme has been arrived at.

I commend the Bill.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I welcome this Bill particularly in view of the great trouble we have had in connection with river valley projects. You may know that in connection with the Tungabhadra project, particularly the Tungabhadra high level canal, there has been a lot of trouble. Only recently the Planning Commission was able to bring about some understanding between the Mysore Government and the Andhra Government. Originally, the Tungabhadra project was conceived nearly a century ago, and it is very fortunate that at least now it has been completed. The Tungabhadra high level canal is a part and parcel of the original scheme. But unfortunately, the area where the Tungabhadra dam is situated is in the Mysore State.

And the worst part of it is that while the Tungabhadra high level canal is to benefit the famine-stricken area of Rayalaseema, the Mysore Government had taken an unhelpful attitude, as a result of which major work on this area has had to be delayed for almost two years. I hope that at least hereafter, the work will go on more speedily, and the Planning Commission's assistance will be of great help to the Andhra State.

All this trouble, all this delay, all this bad blood and constant loss to the country have arisen because there has not been a machinery to settle these inter-State river disputes. This has been the case not only with regard to the Tungabhadra waters but even in regard to many other rivers. For, almost all our rivers pass through various States, and the percentage of water to be utilised by each State has got to be decided. So, at every stage, there is trouble. Sometimes, the implementation of the schemes has got to be done by one State, while the benefit would be derived by another State; in some cases, one State may derive more benefit than the other States.

For settling all these things, it is essential that we should have a measure of this nature.

While speaking on the States Reorganisation Bill, I had occasion to speak about Sirivancha. I had pointed out, then that Sirivancha now in Madhya Pradesh is predominantly Telugu-speaking. The proposed project at Icchampalli on the river Godavari is going to be situated in that area. We have tried our best to avoid the trouble of having the headworks on the major project situated in another State, but unfortunately, we have not succeeded so far.

Apart from linguistic considerations, sometimes, the headworks or the main works may be situated in one State, whereas the major benefits may be derived by another State. In a federal government like ours, in order to effect a settlement in all these cases, it is very necessary that there must be power vested in the Central Government to set up a machinery or authority to enforce the decisions in a judicial and reasonable way. One particular State should not be in a position to obstruct the work which would benefit another State, just because it may not benefit another State, just because it may not benefit that first State equally well.

I heartily support this Bill, and I would request Government to take effective steps to bring this measure into effect, and decide all matters of dispute, whether they relate to the percentage of water to be utilised or to the responsibilities of construction or distribution. Water is the very life-blood of our people. In the rural areas, some times even murders take place on the question of the distribution of even small quantities of water; while, in States where major projects are situated, huge quantities of water will be available for distribution. In order that no State can take an unhelpful attitude, it is very necessary, I would say, it is the duty of the Central Government to have a suitable machinery to come to the rescue of the States and to direct that no water is lost, and no developmental project is delayed.

As for the points which Shri Tek Chand has made, I hope Government will look into them.

With these words, I support the Bill and I welcome it.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): While the original Bill was under consideration, I had occasion to make some observations on it. I do not wish to repeat them now. I welcome this Bill in the present form.

But on examination, I find that there is probably one defect in this Bill. If I am wrong, I would be very happy to be corrected. There is no definition of the word 'river'; we do not know whether a river includes the tributaries of the river. That is somewhat troubling my mind. I have felt this difficulty, and I feel like drawing the attention of the Minister to it.

In my district, most of the rivers that flow are coming from the Mysore State. Some decades ago, there was some agreement to the effect that nothing could be built or done on the upper reaches of the rivers because otherwise, we will be deprived of the waters that would otherwise flow down it. The Mysore

[Shri Raghavachari]

Government strictly interpreted the word 'river' to mean only the main river. And they started bunding the tributaries, and thus they deprived the main river of the full flow of waters. Water on tributary after tributary was bunded, with the result that the water flowing down the main river was very little. They interpreted that a river meant only the main river and not its tributaries.

Shri Nanda: May I point out to the hon. Member that in clause 4(4) we have made it clear by saying 'river (including its tributaries, if any)'?

Shri Raghavachari: I am very happy. If that is so, I very much welcome this Bill. My only hope is that these river boards will be constituted very soon, so that the disputes may be settled more quickly, especially now that we are forming new States; it is the feeling that another State is a foreign country or that the people of that particular State are different and not our own people, that has, so far been responsible for all these troubles.

I am glad, therefore, that provision has been made to cover tributaries also. With these words, I welcome this Bill.

Shri L. Jogeshwar Singh (Inner Manipur): I welcome this Bill, more particularly because there is an inter-State river dispute between Manipur and Assam now, on account of which many developmental schemes have been held up. So far, in the absence of a measure of this nature, the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Irrigation and Power have not been able to come to any definite decision.

There is a proposal to have some scheme on the Barak river in Manipur State. This river flows from Manipur and goes through Assam. There it takes a different name and flows under the name of Surma when it reaches the lower Assam valley; finally, it enters East Bengal.

This Barak river is a very important river, so far as Manipur and Assam are concerned. Waterborne trade and commerce are carried on on this river. The many valuable things that are available in the western part of Manipur are brought down this river to Assam and other parts of the country.

Though the Barak river forms the boundary between Manipur and Assam, yet the toll tax and other taxes on the ferries, that are levied are enjoyed only by the Assam Government and the Manipur Government have not so far been able to enjoy the benefits from this river. So, there is a dispute between Manipur and Assam on this matter According to some old treaty, it is said, that Manipur has no right over the Barak river. Once these river boards come into existence, these problems can easily be solved, and some decision can be arrived at, whereby justice may be done to that part of the country where the river has its source. So far, the State where the source of the river is located has not got the benefits that flow from this river.

Another point is this. The Planning Commission have in their mind the launching of a river valley and hydro-electric power generation scheme on the Barak river somewhere near its head in Mainpur. If power is to be generated from that river, it will serve a vast area. It is a very important river. The Assam Government wanted to utilise this river in the Manipur State area. The Manipur State did not like to give that portion of the river to the Assam Government. So a dispute arose. The Manipur State also wants to enjoy the benefits of this river. When this River Board comes into existence, the portion of this river which falls within the area of Manipur State will come under the control of this Board. Then any plan with regard to river development schemes will be taken by them. Then the people living in Assam and Manipur can enjoy the benefits arising from that development.

But one problem crops up in this connection. If any scheme is to be launched, then the people living in lower Assam will enjoy the benefits of this river whereas the people living in Manipur, in the hilly areas, will not be in a position to do so. The reason is this. The river flows through Assam. It never flows towards the valley of Manipur. It goes through the Assam side; it never comes into Manipur State. So if any scheme is launched, for the time being the whole cost thereof should, in my opinion, be borne by the Planning Commission and Assam Government. Unless Manipur is in a position to enjoy the benefits of this river, she should not be asked to contribute her share. Only the Governments interested in it should share the cost.

My point in saying so is this. As the river flows in the area of Manipur, Manipur should also get some share of the benefits. But she cannot contribute her share for launching any scheme on this river. When the scheme is in progress and Manipur enjoys the benefits directly as a result of the scheme, then Manipur may be asked to contribute her share. This is with regard to the contribution of this share by the interested governments. Apart from this, Manipur should have the right to claim compensation against launching any scheme and for such contingencies as may arise out of launching such schemes.

I find another provision in this Bill which needs reconsideration. Interested governments are not allowed to send their representatives to the River Board. Only the Central Government are to select certain experts for appointment to the Board. I would like to suggest that interested governments should also send their representatives, both official and non-official. These representatives on the Board should use their rights as full-fledged members.

Shri Raghavachari: Then disputes will never be settled.

Shri L. Jogeshwar Singh: Here nothing bas been mentioned about the members of the Board. It is only stated that experts are to sit on this Board. On this Board, not only experts, but representatives of interested governments, both official and non-official, should be allowed to sit. The interests of every State should be safeguarded by the representatives coming from the States concerned. This is my point of view.

Then I find that an Advisory Board is going to be appointed. I do not know who are going to be appointed to this Board.

So far as the Bill is concerned, I welcome it. I hope that it will be passed very soon. I also hope that after passing this Bill, many places which are economically backward will get benefits from the work of this Board. There are many important rivers which still remain unutilised and untapped, whose resources are still untapped but can be harnessed for the benefit of the masses. This is so more especially in the eastern part of the country which is economically backward.

Now there are a number of disputes between one State and another as to the enjoyment of the benefits from river development. These disputes also can be settled with the passage of this Bill and the Inter-State Water Disputes Bill.

I have nothing more to add except to repeat that I welcome this Bill and hope that after its passage, the river Barak which flows through our area will be usefully tapped and harnessed for the benefit of the people living in that area.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam (Bellary): Rivers in India have played a very important part in the history of this country from the earliest times. People have attached a special sanctity and sacredness to them right from the Ganga to Godavari and Tamraparni in the south.

[Shri T. Subrahmanyan]

There are three river systems in our country. One is the Himalayan system from the Punjab to Bengal. The next covers the rivers falling into the Arabian Sea—the Tapti and the Narbada. The third group consists of the rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal—the Mahanadi, Godavari Krishna, Cauvery and Tamraparni. I welcome this Bill because rivers afford the greatest source of our happiness and health and of our success in industry also.

The functions of the River Boards, as at present contemplated, are purely advisory. I suggest to the Government that merely advisory powers are not enough. They must have comprehensive powers. For instance, these Boards are to advise the concerned State Governments with regard to the regulation and development of these rivers and river valleys and also in the matter of navigation, generation of electric power and all those things. But the powers that have been given to these River Boards are, in my opinion, not adequate.

At present, we are only using 5.6 per cent. of the water of the various rivers. There is still scope for generating 30 to 40 million kilowatts of electricity from the various rivers, taking into account hydro-electric sources alone. Now we irrigate only one-fourth of the agricultural area. We have to irrigate a lot more. Of course, now big multi-purpose projects are being undertaken. But if we have to utilise all the river systems and maximise the benefits from these rivers, I submit that these Boards must be vested with greater powers.

Sir Arthur Cotton, who was a great engineer, envisaged a navigation system for the whole of India. It is no exaggeration to say that he was a great English engineer. He worked in the Madras State. He was responsible for the Godavari anicut, the Krishna anicut and for the Cauvery-Coleroon irrigation system. Even in 1876, he was subjected to a severe cross-examination by a Committee of the House of Commons because he had the boldness and vision in those days to say that India needed more irrigation and navigation canals and less of railways. But his word was not heeded. In fact, I was reading the other day a book written by his daughter. It is remarkable that he envisaged the linking up of the Ganga river right from Calcutta to Cape Comorin connecting Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Cauvery and Tamraparni, taking the water right up to Cape Comorin. Again, he envisaged a canal on the west coast up to Karwar, a canal from Madras to the west coast and from Nellore to Wardha. He recommended linking up of all these rivers, Narbada and Tapti also included.

It was a great vision in those days. In those days, he had to face not only the conservatism but the active and positive opposition of the British who were interested more in the development of railways and less in irrigation and navigation canals. Now that India is free, we can act with vision. We have got the C.W.P.C. and we have got excellent personnel also. It is not necessary for us to have one River Board for every river. As a friend of mine was saying just now, we must have a River Board for many system of rivers.

Under the States Reorganisation Bill which we are going to enact soon, we are going to have some Zones. I would suggest that there should be a River Board for each Zone, in the first instance, so that all the river systems in the various Zones are connected to maximise the benefits for the generation of electricity as well as for irrigation and other facilities. Then, it will be possible ultimately, though not immediately, to link all the systems which Sir Arthur Cotton had in his mind.

I welcome this measure. It contemplates giving the Boards powers to conduct research. The Chairman and the members are expected to be experts, people with knowledge of irrigation, electrical engineering, soil conservation afforestation and various other subjects. In all these matters they are supposed to have great knowledge and experience. Therefore, it is no use having such excellent first-class bodies for each river. We must have one for each Zone so that after some time we can connect all these three systems of rivers, the Gangetic group, the group of rivers flowing to the west—to the Arabian Sea—and those southern rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal. Most of the rivers in South India take their origin in the Western Ghats and flow to the east. I welcome this measure.

We are at the commencement only. If we are to maximise the benefits from the great rivers to which we have attached special sanctity from the earliest times to the present time, I submit that more power should be vested in the Boards. They should not be merely advisory bodies; they must have powers to see that their suggestions are implemented by various Governments.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I come from the land of the rivers. (*Interruption*). I am therefore bound to take some special interest in the River Boards Bill. It has been said that these Boards will be constituted to regulate and develop inter-State rivers and river valleys. It is a very laudable object.

But one humble suggestion that I would like to make is this. The definition of the river should be widened and a river should not mean only a river which is perennial but also a river which is seasonal. I believe that unless that is done, this Bill will not achieve the maximum of advantage which is aimed at. In our country there are big and small rivers. There are also rivers capable of destruction and capable of doing good things which are not always flowing. I believe it will be in the interests of the country that this thing is done. For instance, I come from a part of the country where we have rivers of great intensity, frequency and magnitude; but they are not always there and the amount of havoc that they do is very very great. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister who is unluckily not here......

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): I am here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But, I think, he is to reply to the debate and not you.

I would say that the definition of the word 'river' should be widened.

Shri Raghavachari: There is no definition of 'river'.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The second point that I want to make is this. I am very happy that River Boards are going to be constituted which are functional in nature. We in India are overridden by the idea of executive authority. Executive authority is very good and we have got to make use of it. But, I believe, we have also to make an experiment in what has been called by a very great writer, 'functional democracy'. I believe that these River Boards which are going to be functional will be useful and they will work under the Central Ministry or the State Ministries and their powers will be kept under check.

The third point that I want to make is this. I have not been able to understand the composition of these Boards. Here the Minister is going to collect a number of specialists. I am very happy that there are so many specialists; but who is going to sit in judgment over these specialists? (*An Hon. Member*: Parliament). Who is going to see to it that what a man says is correct or not correct? For instance, you have a specialist in navigation. Who is going to sit in judgment upon this gentleman's ideas about navigation? I think the working of democracy all over the world shows that there should not be too many specialists in any Board. I believe there are so many specialists here that it will be very difficult to arrive at a decision which is workable. It will be very difficult to make for co-ordination and harmoniaation I would, therefore,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

say that these Boards should not consist entirely of specialists. At the same time, I think there should be a rule here that there should be no superannuated persons. I know that sometimes new things are set up in order to absorb superannuated persons. I would say that it should be seen that no superannuated person, unless he happens to be a towering specialist of great magnitude, is there Otherwise, it will become a sort of haven for persons who have retired from government service and who are looking forward to membership of these Boards.

Again, I do not want that any member of the Board should be a part-time worker. We know what a part-timer is. Part-timers are not able to devote that attention and devotion to the subject as whole-time workers. I think this idea of having part-timers as members of the Board should be given the go-by and there should be only whole-timers in it.

Advisory bodies are going to be there. I know the working of advisory committees in the Government of India and I can say that they do not always fulfil their duties and obligations as adequately as they should. They do good work; but we expect much more from these advisory committees and I think there is a desire to multiply these advisory committees. We want to have advisory committees in every Ministry and yet we never know what they accomplish. We do not know what they do and what advice they give. I feel this is only a way of bringing in some persons. We have to watch these advisory committees very carefully because they are not coming for doing such acts as they should do.

I would submit that the audit of the accounts of these Boards should have been specified here. Who is going to audit the accounts of these Boards? Of course, we have been discussing on the floor of this House whether the Auditor-General has any control over this body or that body and whether the Auditor-General should have his finger in this pie or that. We have been discussing all these things. But I must say that it is not useful to leave the Parliament in the dark about this thing. We should have been told who will be responsible for the auditing of accounts of this body. It should not have been left like this.

Much has been said about the principle of arbitration. An hon. Member of this House said that this process is not very wholesome. I believe in the process of arbitration which has been given in this Bill and it is an entirely democratic process. If the process of arbitration is to be resorted to, I think it should be done in a democratic and constitutional manner. I think the provision for assessors to be associated with the arbitrator makes the process fully democratic, and I endorse this clause --clause 22.

As a member of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, I must make some observations on this clause—clause 28. Recently we took a decision at a sitting of the Subordinate Legislation Committee that along with the Bill the Ministers or other persons who bring forward the Bills should also give us the rules and regulations which constitute a very major part of these Bills. For instance, there are clauses running from (a) to (k) about which rules have to be framed. As a member of that Committee, I know that very often the Executive have gone beyond the power which has been given to them. Very often the Executive have framed rules which were not in conformity with the spirit of the Bill. Some of our reports have come before you and others will come before you, and you will see that in many cases the Executive have not kept within the four walls of the Bill. I see here that the Ministry has been given powers to frame rules from (a) to (k) and also to frame regulations from (a) to (d)......

Shri Nanda: Not (a) to (k), but only (a) to (j).

Shri D. C. Sharma: I submit with respect that it is from (a) to (k). From (a) to (j), the rules are specified, and (k) gives blanket powers to the Ministry to frame any rules. Therefore (k) is much more dangerous than all the clauses (a) to (j). In future, it should be made obligatory on the part of the Ministry to give us the rules which they are going to frame, because afterwards we have to enter into correspondence with them and wait for their replies and then try to decide the issue, which is very difficult. It should be made compulsory now that the rules which are to be framed should be framed as early as possible. Sometimes the rules are framed six months after the Bill has been passed. I know all this as a member of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. I would like that the rules should be laid on the Table of the House within 30 days of the passing of the Bill, and if necessary, they can be discussed.

With these remarks I welcome this Bill, and I hope the hon. Minister will be good enough to consider the suggestion which I have made.

श्री र० द० मिश्र (जिला बुलन्दशहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो कि पेश किया गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। हमारे देश में बहुत सी नदियां हैं जिन्होंने हमारे देश को उन्नत किया है। इन दरियाओं और नदियों को ठीक तरह से डिवेलप न करने का एक बड़ा कारण यह रहा है कि जो नदियां कई स्टेट्स में से हो कर बहती हैं यह स्टेट्स मिल कर के आपस में उनका डिवेलपमेंट करे। लेकिन कई बार ऐसा होता था कि झगड़े उठ खड़े होते थे और आपस में तसफीया नहीं हो पाता था। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की थी कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इन मामलात को तय करे और इन रिवर्ज का ठीक तरह से डिवेलपमेंट हो। इसी चीज को मद्दे नजर रखते हुये जो अब यह बिल पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। हमारे विधान की एंटरी ५६ में यह लिखा गया है कि इन काम के लिये पार्लियामेंट कोई कानून बना सकती है और उस को ध्यान में रखते हुये यह कानून लाया जा रहा है।

लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी देखता हूं कि यह कानून एक वैग शक्ल में हमारे सामने लाया गया है। इस तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का तथा इन सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। इन कानून को देखने से पता चलता है कि एक हो बोर्ड नहीं बल्कि दो, तीन, चार या उससे भी ज्यादा बोर्ड्स कायम किये जा सकेंगे। लेकिन इन बोर्ड्स का क्या नक्शा होगा उसको कोई खास शक्ल हमारे सामने नहीं रखी गई है। कुछ एक बातें तो सामने आई हैं कि एक बोर्ड होगा जो मश्विरा देगा और इन तरह की बहुत सी बातें लिख दी गई हैं और कह दिया गया है कि तजुर्बेकार बड़े बड़े आदमी इन बोर्ड्स में लिये जायेंगे जो कि स्कीमें इत्यादि तैयार करेंगे।

अगर ये बोर्ड जो मश्विरा देंगे उसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स नहीं मानेंगी तो यह भी कह दिया गया है कि मामले को आर्बिट्रेशन के लिये भेजा जा सकेगा और जो बात वहां तय होगी, यह फाइनल होगी, इत्यादि।

मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को हमारे सामने वे स्कीमें जिनके बारे में कि झगड़ा हुआ है या हो रहा है और कितने बोर्ड्स की स्थापना इस वक्त उसका करने का विचार है, रखनी चाहियें थीं। गवर्नमेंट को हमें बतलाना चाहिये था कि इन साथ या अगले साथ या अगले पांच साला प्लान में तकरीबन कितने बोर्ड स्थापित करने की उसे आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। साथ ही साथ इन बोर्ड्स पर तकरीबन कितना खर्चा होगा, कितने मेम्बर रखे जायेंगे, कितनी तनख्वाह उनको दी जायेगी कितना बड़ा सैक्रेटेरियट होगा; उसमें कितना स्टाफ होगा, इन सब बातों के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं बतलाया गया है। अगर यह बतला दिया

[श्री र० द० मिश्र]

जाता तो हमें पता लग सकता था कि इन बोर्ड्स की स्थापना पर कितना खर्च होने की उम्मीद की जा सकती है। इसके बारे में कोई भी पिक्चर गवर्नमेंट ने हमारे सामने नहीं रखी है। मैं समझता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को इस सब चीजों को अब भी हमारे सामने पेश कर देना चाहिये। स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स ऐंड रीजन्स में दिया हुआ है कि ऐसे बोर्डों की स्थापना करना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन इसके बारे में कोई तो नक्शा गवर्नमेंट के सामने होना चाहिये था और उसे पता होना चाहिये था कि एक बोर्ड, दो बोर्ड, तीन बोर्ड या चार बोर्ड उसे स्थापित करने हैं और इन पर कितना रुपया खर्च आयेगा इस चीज को उसे हमें बतला देना चाहिये था। इससे हमें यह पता लग सकता था कि इतना रुपया हमें खर्च करना पड़ेगा और इतना स्टेट्स को करना पड़ेगा.....

श्री नन्दा : कितने झगड़े होंगे यह इस वक्त कैसे बतलाया जा सकता है?

श्री र० द० मिश्र : अब आप प्लानिंग की तरफ जा रहे हैं तो कोई स्कीम या कोई नक्शा तो आपके सामने होना चाहिये और आपको इसका ज्ञान होना चाहिये कि एक बोर्ड होगा, उसमें इतने इंजीनियर होंगे, इतना स्टाफ होगा, इस तरह का यह मशविरा देना और इतना रुपया उस बोर्ड पर खर्च होगा। आपको कुछ तो अन्दाजा उस खर्चे का होगा और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उसे हमारे सामने रखें। उससे हम अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि एक बोर्ड पर इतना खर्च होता है तो अगर दो या चार या उससे ज्यादा बोर्ड स्थापित किये जाते हैं तो उन पर कितना खर्च हो सकता है। जब मैं फाइनेंशल मैमोरेंडम को पढ़ता हूं तो उसमें यह लिखा हुआ पाता हूं :—

> The Bill empowers the Central Government to set up River Boards as and when they are considered necessary. It cannot be said at this stage how many such Boards should be set up and what functions should be assigned to them. Under clause 17 of the Bill the Central Government may pay to the Board in each financial year such sums as it considers necessary for the performance of the functions of the Board. It is not possible to give an estimate of the expenditure which the Board may incur.

गवर्नमेंट को खुद इस वक्त इस चीज का पता नहीं है कि कितना खर्चा आयेगा। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा है कि उसे यह चीज क्यों मालूम नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई स्कीम तो होगी कि इस तरह के बोर्ड वह कायम करना चाहती है और इतना रुपया एक बोर्ड की स्थापना पर खर्च आ सकता है। इस मैमोरेंडम में गवर्नमेंट ने खुद इस बात को कबूल किया है कि उसको पता नहीं कितना खर्चा एक बोर्ड की स्थापना पर आ सकता है। कोई अन्दाज भी नहीं बताया गया है कि एक लाख हो सकता है, १० लाख हो सकता है या एक करोड़ हो सकता है। अब जब हम इस कानून को बनाने जा रहे हैं तो बात पार्लियामेंट को मालूम होना जरूरी है।

इस बिल की क्लाज १७ में मोटे शब्दों में यह लिख दिया गया है कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बोर्ड को रुपया देगी। क्लाज १७ इस तरह है।

> "The Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Board in each financial year such sums as the Central Government may consider necessary for the performance of the functions of the Board under this Act."

इसके बाद आप कांस्टीच्यूशन का आर्टिकल ११२(३)(जी) देखिये, जिसमें लिखा है :

> "any other expenditure declared by this Constitution or by Parliament by law to be so charged."

इस बिल में हमने जो रुपया खर्च करना मंजूर किया है, वह चार्ज्ड समझा जायगा और आर्टिकल ११३ के मुताबिक जो खर्चा चार्ज्ड समझा जाता है, वह पार्लियामेंट की वोट के लिये सबमिट नहीं किया जाता है यानी उसके लिये पार्लियामेंट की वोट नहीं ली जाती है और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में इसके मुतात्लिक अमेंडमेंट्स मूव नहीं की जा सकती हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि इस बारे में पार्लियामेंट की कुल पावर्ज ज़ब्त हो गई हैं और वे गवर्नमेंट के पास चली गई यानी गवर्नमेंट इस बिल के मुताबिक बोर्ड पर कितना ही रुपया खर्च कर दे और वह कनसोलिडेटिड फण्ड पर चार्ज समझा जायेगा और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल में बिना वोट के शामिल किया जायेगा ऐसा करना मेरी समझ में ठीक नहीं मालूम देता। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे सामने कोई क्लीयर पिक्चर नहीं रखी गई है और एक वेग सी स्कीम यहां पर रख दी गई है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब और फ़ाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट की तवज्जह इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 'जब कोई इस किस्म का बिल आए, तो उसके फाइनेंशियल मेमोरेंडम में इस किस्म की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि गवर्नमेंट को यह बात मालूम नहीं है कि इस सिलसिले में कितना खर्चा होने वाला है। इस तरह तो इस हाउस के अख्तियारात छीने जाते हैं। जैसा कि अभी प्रोफेसर डी० सी शर्मा ने कहा है, मुमकिन है कि इस बोर्ड में रिटायर्ड आदमियों को रख लिया जाय और उनको इस तरह की पेन्शन मिलती रहे। यह कुदरती बात है कि हर एक आदमी यह ख्वाहिश करेगा कि उसको इस बोर्ड में ले लिया जाये। मिसाल के तौर पर अगर कोई आदमी इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट में काम कर चुका है, वह चाहेगा कि उसको इस बोर्ड में ले लिया जाय। उन लोगों को बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाह दी जायगी और फिर उनका काम क्या होगा ? सिर्फ एडवाइस करना।

मैं तो इस बारे में कुछ डाउटफुल भी हूं। इस मामले में असली अख्तियारात स्टेट्स के हैं। सैन्टर को इन्टर-स्टेट रिवर्ज और रिवर वैलीज के रेगुलेशन के अख्तियारात मिलेंगे और वह रेगुलेशन किस किस्म का होगा, इस बारे में कुछ भी साफ तौर पर नहीं बताया गया है। इस बिल की क्लाज ४ में लिखा गया है :—

> "The Central Government may, on a request received in this behalf from a State Government or otherwise, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a River Board for advising the Governments interested in relation to such matters concerning the regulation or development of an inter-State river or river valley or any specified part thereof and for performing such other functions as may be specified in the notification."

इसमें कोई बात साफ नहीं है। नोटिफ़िकेशन में क्या स्पेसिफ़ाई किया जायेगा ? इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीज़न्स में कहा गया कि चूंकि स्टेट्स में इस बारे में झगड़े थे, जिसकी वजह से डेवलपमेंट के काम में रुकावट आई। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर साफ तौर से नहीं लिखा गया है कि हम उन झगड़ों को तय करने के लिये बोर्ड बना रहे हैं, जहां तनाजा होगा, बोर्ड उनको तय करेंगे और सब काम को रेगुलेट करेंगे। यह सब छिपी हुई बात है इसको साफ तौर पर जाहिर नहीं किया गया

[श्री र० द० मिश्र]

है, हालांकि आगे चल कर लिखा गया है कि बोर्ड के अख्तियारात में यह भी शामिल है कि यह झगड़ों को तय करेगा। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने क्लीयरली कोई अख्तियार नहीं लिया है कि बोर्ड सब कनफ्लिक्ट्स को तय करेंगे और इसके लिये यह बोर्ड बनाना है। हमको पूरा नक्शा मालूम नहीं है कि किस तरह का बोर्ड होगा, उस पर कितना खर्चा आयेगा, वह खर्चा कैसे होगा, वगैरह वगैरह। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि यह निहायत जरूरी है कि ऐसे बोर्ड बनें, ताकि हमारा मुल्क जल्दी जल्दी तरक्की करे। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि यह इस बात का ध्यान रखे कि आइन्दा जब इसके रूल्ज़ बनें, तो उन में यह इन बातों को ले आये। मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि कम से कम हमको कुछ मैटर दिया जाना चाहिये था कि कहां डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है, कितना हुआ है, क्या रुकावट आई है, क्या झगड़ा पैदा हुआ है, वगैरह। हम जानते हैं कि बिहार में गंडक के बारे में कुछ झगड़ा है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र (दरभंगा व भागलपुर) : वहां कोई झगड़ा नहीं है।

श्री र० द० मिश्र : झगड़े हो ही जाते हैं। कुछ पैसा लेने देने की बात हो जाती है। मेरे पास इस वक्त पूरे कागज नहीं हैं, नहीं तो मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुना देता। उस झगड़े को तय करने की जरूरत थी। इस बारे में पूरी कंफर्मेशन और एक क्लीयर स्कीम हमारे सामने आनी चाहिये थी, ताकि हम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह अपनी राय दे सकते।

आखिर में मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। इसमें दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं कि एक रिवर बोर्ड होगा चाहिये, क्योंकि यह हमारे मुल्क की तरक्की में बहुत सहायक होगा और डेवेलपमेंट का काम ज्यादा तेजी से आगे बढ़ेगा।

Shri Nanda: I feel very happy that there is such a keen appreciation of the need and the utility of this measure. This appreciation is shared by all sections of the House. This measure, it is evident, has a very vital bearing on the whole process of development in the country and the pace of its economic progress for a number of years. It concerns itself with some of the basic resources of the nation, resources which are essential for agricultural development and also, to a large extent, for industrial development. So, it is an obligation cast on Parliament and the Government to consider all ways of maximising the utilisation of these resources and to prevent delays of any kind. I recall the circumstances which held up, in several cases, development of rivers and river valleys for a number of years. Then, it would have been possible to endure it but, certainly it is not possible for us to put up with delay of a single month, now. We want more food and more power; we want raw materials. I need not labour that point. I explained it at length when I moved the motion for reference to a Joint Committee.

It is quite true that, under the Constitution, the actual development work of irrigation and power vests in the States themselves. The Constitution, however, visualises also other overriding considerations. There is a federal structure and there are several States. It has also considered the fact that our precious rivers, in a large number of cases, flow through more than one State. Many of our important rivers are inter-State rivers. Therefore, the Constitution envisaged the need for some provision which will enable the State and the Central Governments to provide for co-ordinated development of the rivers and the river valleys to obviate delays and to ensure that sound schemes are framed and carried out properly. On the basis of that provision, the scheme of this Bill has been evolved and framed.

6 P.M.

I fully appreciate the feelings of those hon. Members who, having realised the magnitude of this task before us, its tremendous importance for the progress of the nation, look with some misgivings about the structure of the Bill, which provides several stages and steps, and which appears as if it does not give adequate power to brush aside obstacles in the way of quick development of the water resources of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long is the Minister likely to take?

Shri Nanda: I will take some 10 or 12 minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the House agreeable to sit for another 15 minutes?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But would the House like to continue and have this Bill finished first tomorrow and then take up the States Reorganisation Bill, or should we resume discussion on that Bill first and then take up this Bill after that is concluded?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Let us finish it today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At least we will say that the reply of the Minister on this Bill might be concluded first tomorrow and then, if we desire, we shall take up the Reorganisation Bill and thereafter clause-by-clause consideration of this Bill.

Then, before we adjourn I have to make another announcement. We have lost one day, yesterday, So it has been decided that we will be sitting on Saturday the 11th to make up for that deficiency.

We will meet on Saturday the 11th also at 11.0 A.M.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): We will sit from 11 to 5.00.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, from 11.0 A.M. to 5.0 P.M. on Saturday. There will be no Question Hour on that day.

6-02 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 10th August, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

[*Thursday, 9th August, 1956*]

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2547-49

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A Copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, namely:—

- (*i*) Report (1956) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Power and Distribution Transformers Industry.
- (*ii*) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 11(1)-T. B. /56, dated the 4th August, 1956.
- (*iii*) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 11(1)-T.B./56, dated the 4th August, 1956.
- (*iv*) Statement under proviso to section 16(2) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents referred to at (1) to (3) above could not be laid within the prescribed period.
- (*v*) Report (1956) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Plastics (Phenol Formaldehyde and Buttons) Industry.
- (*vi*) Ministry of Commerce & Industry Resolution No. 27 (1)-T. B./56, dated the 4th August, 1956.
- (*vii*) Statement under proviso to section 16(2) of the Tariff Commission, Act, 1951, explaining the reasons why a copy of each of the documents referred to at (5) and (6) above could not be laid within the prescribed period.
- (*viii*) (*a*) Report (1956) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Ball Bearings Industry.
  - (*b*) Tariff Commission's letter No. TC/ID/E-83, dated the 14th May, 1956, with which the Report referred to above was forwarded to Government by the Commission.
- (*ix*) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 18 (1)-T. B./56, dated the 4th August, 1956.
- (*x*) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 18 (1)-T. B. /56, dated the 4th August, 1956.

(2) A copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :

- (*i*) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electricals Industry for the year 1955-56.
- (*ii*) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles for the year 1955-56.
- (*iii*) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art Silk Textiles for the year 1955-56.
- (*iv*) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Textiles for the year 1955-56.
- (*v*) Annual Report of the Development Council for Pharmaceuticals and Drugs for the year 1955-56.
- (*vi*) Annual Report of the Development Council for sugar for the year 1955-56.

COLUMNS

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA. 2550

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 6th August, 1956, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 1956, passed by Lok Sabha on the 16th July, 1956.

COLUMNS

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION—

(1) Clause-by-clause consideration of the States Reorganisation Bill was concluded 2553-2719

The motion to pass the Bill, as amended was moved by Shri Datar, Further discussion on the motion was postponed till Friday, the 10th August, 1956.

COLUMNS

(2) The motion to consider the River Boards Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, was moved by the Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda). The discussion was not concluded. 2719-56

AGENDA FROM FRIDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1956—

Passing of States Reorganisation Bill and Private Members' Bill.